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# FOREIGN CROPS and MARKETS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
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L A T E C A B L E S

In Italy, effective December 2, the sale of alimentary paste, flour, and rice to private consumers was limited to an aggregate total of 2 kilograms (4.4 pounds) per person per month. Subject to regional adjustments, consumers are authorized to withdraw their ration either entirely in one commodity or in any combination of the three.

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G R A I N S

SEVERAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES  
REPORT SATISFACTORY WINTER  
SEEDINGS . . . . .

The seeding of winter bread grains in the European countries so far reported has gone forward this season under favorable conditions, according to information received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, and the acreage sown is considered fully up to average. Recent mild weather and ample soil moisture have also resulted in good germination of early sowings. In the United Kingdom, considerable expansion in the wheat acreage is indicated, with conditions generally satisfactory. In the Balkans, seeding operations are reported to have resulted in at least a normal winter acreage, but in some areas, excessive moisture, floods, and the unsettled political situation have had an adverse effect upon crops. In Greece, the weather favored winter seedings, but military operations may have damaged some grain fields. An increased wheat acreage was encouraged in Spain through special credits offered to farmers for that purpose and by an advance in the fixed price paid for wheat by the National Wheat Service. A full acreage was strongly urged in Germany, and similar pressure was exerted on all countries under the influence of the Axis Powers.

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UNITED STATES WHEAT EXPORTS  
BELOW LAST SEASON . . . . .

During July-October, the first 4 months of the 1940-41 marketing season, the United States exported 14 million bushels of wheat, including flour in terms of grain, as compared with 26.5 million bushels in the corresponding period of last season. During July-October 1939-40, more than 9 million bushels had already gone to markets of continental Europe now closed to overseas grain, and Latin American countries had not begun to reduce importation to conserve foreign exchange. The loss of the former markets and the reduction in the latter have not been offset this season by increased shipments to the British Isles and larger exports to the Orient. If, however, the total monthly average of 3.5 million bushels is maintained throughout the year, wheat exports in 1940-41 will be larger than was estimated at the beginning of the season.

Exports during October totaled about 4.4 million bushels, as compared with only 3 million in September and 4.6 million in October 1939. More than half the month's total was destined for China, Hong Kong, the Philippine Islands, and the eastern ports of the Soviet Union; but the United Kingdom also took a sizable quantity, almost a million bushels if shipments made through Canada are included. The remainder, or somewhat less than a million bushels, went largely to Latin America.



UNITED STATES: Exports of wheat, including flour,  
to principal countries of destination,  
July-October 1938-1940

Country of destination	July-October					
	Exports			Percentage of total		
	1938	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940
	1,000	1,000	1,000	:	:	:
	bushels	bushels	bushels	Percent	Percent	Percent
United Kingdom .....	7,065	2,689	2,922	19.9	10.2	20.7
Ireland .....	980	302	354	2.8	1.1	2.5
Netherlands .....	10,054	4,357	0	28.3	16.4	-
Belgium .....	3,796	4,423	0	10.7	16.7	-
Greece .....	333	54	8	.9	.2	.1
Other Europe .....	5,290	1,319	773	14.9	5.0	5.4
Total Europe .....	27,518	13,144	4,057	77.5	49.6	28.7
Costa Rica .....	177	210	166	.5	.8	1.2
Guatemala .....	175	212	122	.5	.8	.9
Honduras .....	100	117	74	.3	.4	.5
Nicaragua .....	67	127	66	.2	.5	.5
Panama, Republic of .....	161	183	157	.5	.7	1.1
Panama Canal Zone .....	83	88	77	.2	.3	.5
El Salvador .....	160	163	43	.5	.6	.3
Cuba .....	1,702	1,881	1,245	4.8	7.1	8.8
Mexico .....	87	105	25	.2	.4	.2
Dominican Republic .....	81	102	86	.2	.4	.6
Haiti, Republic of .....	119	167	118	.3	.6	.8
Bolivia .....	8	4	6	-	-	-
Brazil .....	46	40	141	.1	.2	1.0
Colombia .....	162	248	71	.5	.9	.5
Ecuador .....	122	439	59	.3	1.7	.4
Peru .....	35	28	27	.1	.1	.2
Venezuela .....	517	768	673	1.5	2.9	4.8
Others a/ .....	15	b/	0	.1	-	-
Total c/ .....	3,817	4,882	3,156	10.8	18.4	22.3
West Indies d/ .....	432	295	129	1.2	1.1	.9
Oriënt e/ .....	334	3,718	4,790	.9	14.0	33.9
Philippine Islands .....	1,328	1,763	1,144	3.7	6.7	8.1
British West Africa .....	229	182	136	.7	.7	1.0
Other countries .....	1,861	2,525	725	5.2	9.5	5.1
Total all countries .....	35,519	26,509	14,137	100.0	100.0	100.0

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

b/ Less than 500 bushels.

c/ Twenty Latin American Republics and Republic of Panama.

d/ British, French, and Netherlands West Indies.

e/ China, Japan, Hong Kong, and Kwantung.

UNITED STATES RICE EXPORTS  
LOWER THIS YEAR . . . . .

During the first 3 months, August-October, of the 1940-41 marketing season, rice exports fell 24 percent below those of the corresponding months last year. The principal reason for the decline this season is that practically no shipments have been made to European countries. The only quantity exported to that area was 62,000 pounds shipped to Iceland in October. Exports to Cuba during the 3 months were below those of last year, but increased shipments to the French West Indies have been sufficient to bring the total of rice exported to all Latin American countries slightly above that of the corresponding 3 months last year. During October, 120,000 pounds of rice were exported to Japan, the first to this destination in several years.

RICE: United States exports to specified destinations,  
October 1939 and 1940, and August-October,  
1938 to 1940 *a/*

Country of destination	October		August-October		
	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Total Europe .....	16,859	62	12,491	21,591	62
Latin America:					
Venezuela .....	277	225	65	456	559
Colombia .....	500	0	1	1,000	100
Mexico .....	24	5	552	131	12
Cuba .....	10,765	21,057	66,038	61,866	59,058
Central America <i>b/</i> .....	25	54	83	72	547
French West Indies .....	0	1	<i>c/</i>	452	3,678
Others .....	46	60	3,118	117	229
Total Latin America ..	11,637	21,402	69,857	64,094	64,183
Canada .....	1,171	2,833	3,660	3,287	3,758
Other countries .....	515	266	66	596	330
Total all countries ....	30,182	24,563	86,074	89,568	68,333

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

*a/* Includes rough converted to cleaned rice.

*b/* British Honduras, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Republic of Panama, Panama Canal Zone, and El Salvador.

*c/* Less than 500 pounds.

Shipments to domestic possessions during the 3-month period have decreased 36 percent below those of the same period last year, although shipments for October were about the same as in October of last year. Total shipments for the 3 months are above those for the corresponding

months of 1938, however, which was a comparable year. The usual increase in rice shipments to domestic possessions during August-October of 1939 was due to postponed purchases of previous months.

RICE: United States shipments to possessions, October 1939  
and 1940, and August-October 1938 to 1940 a/

Country of destination	October		August-October			
	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	
Puerto Rico.....	24,838	23,245	28,554	61,064	41,941	
Hawaii.....	3,218	4,567	18,735	26,392	13,574	
Alaska.....	78	54	354	341	282	
Virgin Islands....	48	141	125	155	251	
Total .....	28,182	28,007	47,768	87,952	56,048	

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.  
a/ Includes rough converted to cleaned rice.

GRAIN STATISTICS . . .

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries,  
as given by current trade sources, 1938-39 to 1940-41

Country	Total		Shipments 1940				Shipments	
	shipments		week ended				July 1-Nov. 30	
	1938-39	1939-40	Nov. 16	Nov. 23	Nov. 30	1939-40	1940-41	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	
North America a/....	245,296	209,872	4,184	4,678	4,182	82,448	70,498	
Argentina .....	114,272	173,776	1,065	2,147	1,620	74,000	47,262	
Australia .....	102,116	b/	-	-	-	c/11,028	-	
Soviet Union .....	39,824	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	
Danube & Bulgaria d/	52,848	39,616	-	-	-	15,424	560	
British India a/....	e/10,097	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total above.....	564,453					134,900	118,320	
Total European a/...	450,784							
Total ex-European a/	146,760							

Compiled from official and trade sources.

a/ Broomhall's Corn Trade News.

b/ Not available.

c/ Through September 2 only.

d/ Black Sea shipments only; no figures for current weeks.

e/ Official.



GRAINS: Weekly average closing price per bushel, future delivery,  
at leading markets, 1939-1940

Week ended	Wheat						Corn			
	Chicago		Winnipeg		Buenos Aires		Chicago		Buenos Aires	
	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High <u>a/</u> .....	91	89	69	66	60	59	55	64	56	31
Low <u>a/</u> .....	82	78	64	65	50	46	50	56	54	23
	December				November		December			
Nov. 2 .....	87	84	64	65	50	43	50	60	55	25
9 .....	83	87	64	65	52	52	50	61	56	24
16 .....	88	89	64	66	51	52	50	63	55	25
23 .....	88	88	64	66	b/ 56	b/ 55	50	64	54	25
30 .....	91	89	67	66	b/ 50	b/ 55	52	63	54	23

Corn prices at Buenos Aires compiled from New York Journal of Commerce; all other prices from Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin. a/ September 21 to November 30, 1940 and corresponding dates for 1939. b/ February futures.

#### FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Commodity and country	Yearly exports: Shipments, week ended <u>a/</u> :					Exports so far reported		
	1938-39	1939-40	Nov. 16	Nov. 23	Nov. 30	July 1 to	1939-40: b/	1940-41: b/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
BARLEY, EXPORTS: <u>c/</u>	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels		bushels	bushels
United States....	11,215	3,532				Oct. 31	2,520	351
Canada.....	16,537	13,338				Sept. 30	4,142	234
Argentina.....	9,356	18,628				Nov. 2	1,858	1,529
Danube & U.S.S.R.	26,005	4,297	0	1,000	0	Nov. 30	3,693	1,000
Total .....	63,113	39,795					12,513	3,114
OATS, EXPORTS: <u>c/</u>								
United States....	5,106	1,429				Oct. 31	485	284
Canada.....	13,738	24,330				Sept. 30	3,836	3,916
Argentina.....	19,379	27,624	0	365	7	Nov. 30	9,413	965
Danube & U.S.S.R.	30	250	0	0	0	Nov. 30	40	0
Total .....	38,253	53,633					13,774	5,165
CORN, EXPORTS: <u>d/</u>						Oct. 1 to		
United States....	34,369	44,406				Oct. 31	5,580	5,512
Danube & U.S.S.R.	19,629	5,304	0	0	0	Nov. 30	575	0
Argentina.....	142,869	87,766	642	425	327	Nov. 30	15,417	5,284
South Africa.....	25,991	15,499	0	0	0	Nov. 30	4,616	0
Total .....	222,858	152,975					26,383	10,796
CORN, IMPORTS:	Imports							
United States....	442	1,110				Oct. 31	32	282

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown are nearest to the date shown. b/ Preliminary. c/ Year beginning July 1. d/ Year beginning October 1.

V E G E T A B L E O I L S A N D O I L S E E D SCANADA PERMITS IMPORTS  
OF SOYBEAN OIL FREE OF DUTY  
FOR USE IN CANNING FISH . . .

The Canadian Government issued an order, effective November 16, 1940, providing for the free entry of soybean oil for use in canning fish. This order was originally created on February 12 but was limited to a period that expired July 31, 1940. The new order is to remain in force until further notice.

Official Canadian statistics for 1939 show a considerable increase in soybean-oil imports from the United States. While information from the same source is not available for 1940, the United States exports for the months January-October amounted to 1,232,279 pounds or 11 percent above the calendar year 1939.

CANADA: Total imports of soybean oil, by countries of origin,  
1937-1939

Country of origin	1937	1938	1939
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
United Kingdom.....	299,129	455,963	270,023
United States.....	3,188	52,935	1,159,117
China.....	2,000,318	537,420	2,463,915
Netherlands.....	19,898	192,045	307,875
Others.....	66,600	28,005	120
Total.....	2,389,133	1,266,368	4,201,050

Compiled from official sources.

EXPORTS OF SOYBEANS  
FROM THE UNITED STATES  
AT LOW LEVEL . . . . .

Exports of soybeans from the United States during October, the first month of the 1940-41 marketing year, amounted to only 30,000 bushels as compared with slightly more than 2.5 million bushels in the same month last year. This reduction in volume was anticipated, as the heavy exports during the first months of last season went to European markets. Approximately 98 percent of the October shipments were to Canada and the remaining 2 percent to Latin America. Canada also took most of the cake and meal; however, total exports were negligible.

UNITED STATES: Soybean exports, October-September,  
1939-40 and October 1939 and 1940

Country	October -	October	
	September		
	1939-40	1939	1940
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
Denmark .....	2,038,129	911,750	-
Finland .....	53,000	53,000	-
Netherlands .....	7,353,986	633,725	-
United Kingdom .....	31,841	4,666	-
Canada .....	279,984	57,578	29,692
Mexico .....	97	0	-
Norway .....	209,795	146,444	-
Sweden .....	979,202	716,525	-
Others .....	3,119	1,860	379
Total .....	10,949,153	2,525,548	30,071

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Soybean oil shipments were heavier than in October of last year, with 90 percent of the total going to Finland.

UNITED STATES: Soybean-oil exports, October-September  
1939-40, and October 1939 and 1940

Country	October-	October	
	September		
	1939-40	1939	1940
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Cuba .....	3,734	426	32
Finland .....	4,039	112	1,697
Canada .....	1,834	188	1
Curacao (Netherland West Indies) ..	747	92	50
Costa Rica .....	497	26	23
Iceland .....	487	-	22
Colombia .....	200	23	2
Panama, Republic of .....	370	32	14
Union of South Africa .....	167	31	6
Others .....	6,083	511	49
Total .....	18,158	1,441	1,896

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

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C O T T O N - O T H E R F I B E R S

LIVERPOOL COTTON FUTURES  
UNDER NEW EMERGENCY CONTRACT . . .

Control of the Cotton Industry (No. 13) Order issued at the beginning of December makes all outstanding futures contracts under Liverpool rules subject to the terms of the new emergency futures contract, which took effect December 2. As reported previously, the official values of futures - for 12 delivery months instead of 1 as under the temporary futures control scheme in force during October and November - are now based on spot prices in United States markets (for American) and in Alexandria (for Egyptian) plus estimated freight and other import and carrying charges. The merchants' commission, which is also included in the added charges, has been reduced to 5 percent from a previously contemplated 10 percent.

On the first 2 days of trading under the new contract, prices rose, and on December 3 March American closed at 7.95d. per pound, or 14 points above the maximum price of 7.81d. in effect up to December 2. The spot-price maximum of 8.41d. - the September 24, 1940, quotation - was revoked by Control of the Cotton Industry (No. 14) Order, but spot prices will continue to be controlled and are to be fixed by a committee of the Liverpool Cotton Association under the Cotton Controller's supervision. Spot American on December 3 was quoted at 8.49d., which is about 45 points "on" December futures, or about 65 on March.

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LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET QUIET . . .

Owing to the difficult shipping situation, Liverpool interests do not expect any increase in local raw-cotton supplies. As a matter of fact, in recent months the reduction in current arrivals, coupled with a relatively high rate of mill activity, is sure to have eaten into available stocks. Liverpool spot business during the week ended November 29 is reported to have been dull, sales totaling about 30,000 bales (which is, however, somewhat more than in recent weeks). Because of the small allotments of American, spinners in the American section are forced to substitute African and Indian cottons, with the result that the qualitative yarn assortments cannot be kept at previous standards. American cotton is to be strictly reserved for export manufacturing and for important requirements by Government and civil defense authorities.

The British Government's trade mission to South America is reported to have arranged for a considerable monthly quota of Brazilian cotton, and similar arrangements with Peru and possibly Argentina are said to be in prospect.

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JAPANESE COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY  
CONTINUES UNFAVORABLE TREND . . .

Production of cotton piecegoods in Japan was not expected to exceed 136 million square yards in November compared with an estimated 176 million in October and an average of 236 million during the first 5 months of 1940, according to information received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. October sales of piecegoods for export lagged 20 to 30 percent behind production of that type of goods, thus increasing stocks on hand, believed to total at the end of October, more than 1.5 billion square yards. Production continues to exceed exports, although both have declined considerably since July except for a temporary increase in textile exports noted in September.

Most of the surplus quantities produced have gone into stocks earmarked for export, since on the domestic market, sales of pure cotton goods and those made of cotton mixed with high-quality staple fiber are prohibited by law. Production of cotton yarn for the manufacture of export textiles was expected to be reduced to about 85,000 bales (of 400 pounds) in November and December compared with 110,000 bales in September and October, and 177,000 bales in March of this year. The planned reductions in output of yarn and piecegoods in November and December may tend to halt further accumulation of stocks unless the export movement declines proportionately.

The outlook for November and December is for further reductions in export shipments of cotton piecegoods because of the higher prices necessitated by increased costs of production, greater import restrictions expected in British colonies, foreign exchange difficulties, and uncertainties regarding available shipping space. Shipping difficulties apply particularly to Japanese trade with the east-coast countries of South America.

Japanese cotton-import statistics are no longer available from official or trade publications, but total imports for October are thought to be about 100,000 bales, including 40,000 bales of Indian, 35,000 of Brazilian, and 10,000 of American. The reported decline in imports of American during recent months is attributed mainly to price disparity with Brazilian and Indian, partly offset by shipping difficulties relating to the latter two growths. Unless the price spread narrows in the near future, imports of American cotton in 1940-41 may not exceed 350,000 bales compared with last year's total of 898,000 bales. Purchases of American for import were apparently at low ebb in November. Lack of interest in American cotton is also due in part to the fact that piecegoods stocks now on hand were manufactured from a relatively large proportion of American.

Demand for Indian cotton continues good, but the freight situation is becoming increasingly difficult. Japanese buyers are believed to be

making every effort to stock up on this growth for coming months. Brazilian cotton is being purchased to the extent that limited cargo space will allow but is meeting increasing transportation difficulties. Japanese interests are reported to be buying larger quantities of Peruvian cotton than normal because of favorable prices, availability of sufficient freight space, and the need to supplement limited supplies of Egyptian.

Port stocks of raw cotton were estimated roughly at about 205,000 bales. Under the Government regulation recently imposed to permit closer control over imports and payments, and with a more liberal issuance of exchange permits, unpaid stocks of American cotton in Japan have been reduced to between 40,000 and 50,000 bales, and payments are expected to be completed by the end of the year. Payment for Indian cotton was completed at the end of August, and only small quantities of Brazilian remain unpaid.

The average prices of American Strict Middling 7/8 inch and Indian Akola at Osaka during October were equivalent to 12.22 and 7.57 cents per pound, respectively, compared with corresponding September averages of 12.04 and 8.51 cents. The resulting price spread of 4.65 cents per pound in October was considerably higher than average and gave an added emphasis to purchases of Indian.

Plans for reorganizing the Japan Cotton Merchants Union and Japan Cotton Spinners Association as previously reported are still being discussed. The desired objective is to reduce the costs of production and strengthen bargaining power abroad through a more concentrated industrial organization. This change would also enable the Government to exercise greater control over the industry. Operators have been advised not to look for any material improvements under present world conditions, but to plan for eventual development, in the more distant future, of the proposed "East Asia Commonwealth Bloc" of countries.

#### INCREASING QUANTITIES OF PERUVIAN COTTON SHIPPED TO JAPAN . . . . .

Japan was the leading market for Peruvian cotton exports in September and October, and inquiries from Japanese buyers up to the middle of November were still more active than from any other source, according to a report from American Commercial Attaché Julian C. Greenup at Lima. Total exports from January to October, 1940, amounted to only 190,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross) compared with 279,000 bales for the corresponding period in 1939, but shipments to Japan during the 10-month period totaled 38,000 bales against 28,000 in 1939. As in preceding years, however, the United Kingdom was the principal market for Peruvian cotton in 1940 and accounted for about 51 percent of total exports during the period under review, although the quantity involved was much less than in 1939.



PERU: Cotton exports by countries of destination  
 October 1940, with comparisons  
 (In bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country	October			January-October		
	1938	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
United Kingdom.....	25,207	26,375	6,883	135,781	130,207	97,692
Japan.....	0	2,995	8,269	978	28,319	37,942
Italy.....	99	0	0	1,453	4,456	10,090
Chile.....	446	962	1,862	4,937	9,539	10,633
United States.....	0	2,277	901	0	2,637	6,419
Netherlands.....	3,158	1,050	0	9,573	25,771	4,217
France.....	878	150	0	4,981	9,421	4,097
Belgium.....	1,449	619	0	9,730	13,833	2,713
Germany.....	10,141	0	0	63,713	50,335	0
Others.....	1,238	2,283	2,743	5,124	4,070	16,128
Total.....	42,616	36,711	20,658	236,270	278,588	189,931

Boletín de la Cámara Algodonera del Perú, as reported by the American commercial attaché at Lima.

Peruvian trade sources estimated the 1940 cotton crop at about 380,000 bales and indicated that up to November 8, 1940, about 236,000 bales of the 1940 crop had been sold, according to a register maintained by the Peruvian Cotton Exchange. It was pointed out, however, that this figure might be too low, because considerable quantities of cotton, grown and exported by exporting firms, do not enter into the statistics of the Exchange, and some sales recently effected by member firms have not yet been recorded. Cotton brokers estimate that 75 to 80 percent of the 1940 crop has passed out of the hands of producers. About 22,000 bales had been pledged against Government-insured loans by November 8, 1940, and stocks at all Peruvian ports on that date totaled about 153,000 bales.

The local mill industry usually consumes about 35,000 to 40,000 bales of raw cotton annually and is now operating at full capacity, influenced partly by wholesalers' efforts to build up stocks of finished goods as a protection against price rises. At the current rate of movement the export surplus of unsold Peruvian cotton should be reduced to around 60,000 bales by the end of the year, including the quantities under loan. Practically all of the 1939 crop had been sold by the end of the year, either for export or for domestic consumption. The situation in regard to the 1940 crop is not serious, but the complete absence, at the end of October, of any forward purchases for 1941 delivery was a disturbing factor in the market.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN COTTON,  
AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 1940 . . . . .

World exports of cotton during August and September of the current season were at an unusually low level. Although there are as yet no data, from either official or trade sources, of the volume of exports from British India (ordinarily the second-largest exporting country), total exports from the other six leading countries were so far below normal that not even a record figure for India would offset the decline. As a matter of fact, indications are that the downward trend in exports from India, which started in June, has continued.

Exports from the six other leading exporting countries were about 43 percent of average and only about one-third of their relatively high level last year. Shipments from all of the major exporting countries, with the one exception of Sudan, fell off sharply as compared with the level for the same 2 months last year. As can be seen in the following table, the United States suffered by far the heaviest losses of any of the major exporting countries. Decreased shipments from this one country accounted for 74 percent of the total decline in world exports.

COTTON: Summary of world exports, August-September,  
average 1923-1932, and seasons 1937 to 1940

Exporting countries	August-September				
	Quantity				
	Average 1923-1932	1937	1938	1939	1940
	1,000 <u>bales</u>	1,000 <u>bales</u>	1,000 <u>bales</u>	1,000 <u>bales</u>	1,000 <u>bales</u>
United States .....	1,088	899	628	919	166
British India .....	286	213	279	306	a/
Egypt .....	135	177	205	228	87
Brazil .....	13	203	261	289	176
Peru .....	60	103	75	78	35
Argentina .....	26	12	44	30	26
Sudan .....	4	47	52	37	74
Total 7 countries .....	1,612	1,654	1,544	1,887	-
Total excluding British India	1,326	1,441	1,265	1,581	564

Compiled from official sources. a/ Data not available.

United States

As had been anticipated, shipments of cotton from the United States were very low, and preliminary figures for October show a continuation of the low level. For the August-September period, exports fell off 753,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross) from 919,000 bales for the same months of the 1939-40 season. While this represents a decline of about 82 percent, the picture is even more unfavorable (down 85 percent) when compared with the average August-September shipments during the 10 years 1923-1932.



Unusually heavy declines occurred in United States exports of cotton to every one of the 15 leading foreign markets listed in the table on page 855. Of these countries, 10 took no cotton whatsoever, and 2 others (Sweden and Portugal) took only 1,000 bales each. Shipments to each of the three remaining countries (the United Kingdom, Canada, and Japan) declined by 60 percent or more (Japan 88 percent, United Kingdom 63 percent, and Canada 61 percent). Shipments to the United Kingdom, by far our largest market, declined to 133,000 bales from 355,000 bales during the corresponding period last year. The 133,000 bales exported to the United Kingdom amounted to approximately 99 percent of our exports to all European markets and 80 percent of total United States exports.

### Egypt

Cotton exports from Egypt decreased 62 percent during the August-September period of the current year as compared with the same months a year ago, but were only 35 percent below the average shipments for the 10 years 1923-1932. The United Kingdom retained its position as principal buyer of Egyptian fiber by taking 41,000 bales (of 478 pounds net) or 47 percent of total exports compared with 79,000 bales (35 percent) a year earlier. The decline in exports to the United Kingdom was due chiefly to shipping difficulties resulting from military operations in the Mediterranean area.

Exports to the United States, amounting to 18,000 bales (21 percent of total shipments), ranked second in importance. Moreover, the United States was the only important country that showed an increase over the like period a year earlier. The factors that appear to have been largely responsible for the 3,000-bale increase were (a) the unusually high level of economic activity prevailing in the United States, and (b) the fact that many items on order under the defense program, such as parachute cords, require the use of long-staple fiber in their manufacture.

Exports to Japan and British India were below last year's level having declined 42 percent and 17 percent, respectively. Shipments were, however, well above the 10 year average in each case.

### Brazil

Total cotton shipments from Brazil declined 39 percent during the August-September period of the current year as compared with the same months a year earlier and were approximately 33 percent below the 1938 level. On the other hand, they were more than 19 times the 10-year average.

As in the case of other cotton exporting countries, the unusually heavy decline scored in shipments of Brazilian fiber is attributable to the effects of the war in Europe and the attendant cutting off from world

trade of continental European markets, particularly those of Germany and France. Portugal, with takings of less than 500 bales during the period under review, as compared with 5,000 bales during the like period last year, was the only continental country to which any shipments were made.

A striking development in the Brazilian picture was the increase in Canadian purchases. These advanced from 1,000 bales last year to 30,000 during the current fiscal year, accounting for 17 percent of total exports to all countries. Canada usually takes a negligible amount. There are reports that Canada is prepared to continue taking considerably more Brazilian cotton than normal during the remainder of the season.

An appreciable increase was also scored in shipments to Japan (22,000 bales or 33 percent of total exports). Purchases by China remained at last year's high level, 27,000 bales, while those by the United States advanced to 3,000 bales from 1,000 last year.

#### Peru

Shipments of 35,000 bales of cotton from Peru were 55 percent below the comparatively high level for the August-September period last year and about 42 percent below the 10-year average. Increased shipments to several markets helped, in some measure, to bolster the total export figure. Japan's purchases advanced 75 percent for the 2-month period, and smaller increases occurred in exports to the United States, China, and the aggregate for "other countries" not listed separately in the table on page 856.

#### Argentina

Argentina, with a decline in exports amounting to only 4,000 bales, or 13 percent, fared better than all other exporting countries with the one exception of the Sudan. Exports to Spain and the United States were about tripled. This more than offset the cessation of exports to Germany, which took 50 percent of the total in the first 2 months of last year.

#### Anglo-Egyptian Sudan

Exports of cotton from the Sudan advanced 100 percent over last year's level and were more than 18 times the 10-year average. The increases in shipments to the United Kingdom (136 percent) and British India (89 percent), totaling 36,000 bales, accounted for 97 percent of the 37,000-bale net increase. Heavier shipments to countries other than those listed separately in the table were more than sufficient to offset the losses that took place in exports to continental Europe and Japan.

COTTON: Exports from principal exporting countries, August-September, average 1923-1932, and seasons 1938 to 1940 a/

Destination of exports from principal exporting countries	August-September							
	Quantity				Percentage of total			
	Average 1923- 1932	1938	1939	1940	Average 1923- 1932	1938	1939	1940
Exports from the United States to	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Germany * .....	311	68	20	0	29	11	2	0
United Kingdom .	194	62	355	133	18	10	39	80
France .....	142	104	88	0	13	17	10	0
Italy .....	86	43	63	0	8	7	7	0
Spain .....	51	2	56	0	5	b/	6	0
Soviet Union ...	c/ 49	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Belgium .....	26	18	42	0	2	3	5	0
Netherlands ....	18	12	51	0	2	2	6	0
Sweden .....	9	8	43	1	1	1	5	1
Portugal .....	7	3	23	1	1	1	2	1
Poland & Danzig.	2	28	5	0	b/	4	1	0
Other Europe ...	9	83	39	d/	b/	13	2	b/
Total Europe	904	431	785	135	83	69	85	82
Canada .....	16	28	28	11	2	4	3	6
Japan .....	129	154	80	10	12	25	9	6
China .....	35	1	13	0	3	b/	1	0
British India ..	3	d/	d/	0	b/	b/	b/	0
Other countries.	1	14	13	10	b/	2	2	6
Total .....	1,088	628	919	166	100	100	100	100
Egypt								
United Kingdom..	46	52	79	41	34	25	35	47
France .....	18	20	19	0	13	10	8	0
United States ..	13	3	15	18	10	2	7	20
Germany e/ .....	12	36	12	0	8	17	5	0
Italy .....	9	19	11	0	7	9	5	0
Switzerland ....	6	8	23	0	4	4	10	0
Spain .....	5	0	d/	0	4	0	b/	0
Japan .....	4	24	19	11	3	12	8	13
Czechoslovakia..	4	8	1	0	3	4	b/	0
Poland & Danzig.	2	5	3	0	1	2	2	0
Belgium-Luxemburg	1	1	3	0	1	1	1	0
British India ..	1	8	18	15	1	4	8	17
China .....	1	2	5	0	1	1	2	0
Rumania .....	f/	9	5	f/	-	4	2	-
Other countries.	13	10	15	2	10	5	7	3
Total .....	135	205	228	87	100	100	100	100

\* Includes shipments through the free port of Bremen, much of which is afterward shipped to other countries.

Continued -



**COTTON: Exports from principal exporting countries, August-September,  
average 1923-1932, and seasons 1938 to 1940 Continued**

Destination of exports from principal exporting countries	August-September							
	Quantity				Percentage of total			
	Average 1923- 1932	1938	1939	1940	Average 1923- 1932	1938	1939	1940
<u>Exports from</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>				
<u>Brazil to</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Japan .....	-	70	67	89	-	27	23	50
United Kingdom ..	-	61	69	25	-	23	24	14
Germany .....	-	52	50	0	-	20	17	0
France .....	-	33	22	0	-	13	8	0
Netherlands .....	-	12	16	0	-	5	6	0
Italy .....	-	10	15	0	-	3	5	0
Belgium-Luxemburg	-	6	9	0	-	2	3	0
Poland .....	-	6	1	0	-	2	0	0
China .....	-	5	27	27	-	2	9	15
Portugal .....	-	3	5	d/	-	1	2	b/
United States ...	-	0	2	3	-	0	1	2
Spain .....	-	0	2	0	-	0	1	0
Canada .....	-	0	1	30	-	0	0	17
Other countries .	-	3	3	2	-	2	1	2
Total .....	g/ 9	261	289	176	100	100	100	100
<u>Peru</u>								
Japan .....	-	0	8	14	-	0	11	39
United Kingdom ..	-	43	44	10	-	57	57	30
United States ...	-	0	d/	3	-	-	b/	7
Chile .....	-	1	2	2	-	1	3	6
China .....	-	d/	0	1	-	b/	0	3
Italy .....	-	d/	3	0	-	1	4	0
Belgium .....	-	3	2	0	-	4	3	0
Germany .....	-	20	7	0	-	27	8	0
France .....	-	2	3	0	-	2	4	0
Netherlands .....	-	5	8	0	-	6	10	0
Other countries .	-	1	1	5	-	2	b/	15
Total .....	g/ 60	75	78	35	100	100	100	100
<u>Argentina</u>								
United Kingdom ..	h/ 12	1	2	1	30	2	7	4
Germany .....	h/ 5	32	15	0	12	73	50	0
Spain .....	h/ 2	0	5	18	6	0	16	71
France .....	h/ 2	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Belgium .....	h/ 2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Italy .....	h/ 2	0	4	0	4	0	12	0
United States ...	h/ f/	f/	f/	7	-	-	-	25
Other countries .	h/ 15	11	4	0	39	25	15	0
Total .....	h/ 40	44	30	26	100	100	100	100

Continued -



COTTON: Exports from principal exporting countries, August-September, average 1923-1932, and seasons 1938 to 1940 - Continued

Destination of exports from principal exporting countries	August-September							
	Quantity				Percentage of total			
	Average:				Average:			
	1923- 1932	1938	1939	1940	1923- 1932	1938	1939	1940
Exports from	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Per-	Per-	Per-	Per-
Sudan to	bales	bales	bales	bales	cent	cent	cent	cent
United Kingdom.....	4	31	14	33	97	59	37	44
France.....	d/	2	2	0	2	3	5	0
Italy.....	d/	1	1	0	b/	2	3	0
Netherlands.....	0	d/	0	0	0	1	0	0
Germany.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland.....	0	1	d/	0	0	2	1	0
Poland.....	0	d/	d/	0	0	b/	b/	0
British India.....	0	15	19	36	0	30	53	49
Japan.....	0	1	d/	0	0	2	1	0
Other countries....	d/	1	1	5	1	1	b/	7
Total .....	4	52	37	74	100	100	100	100
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Compiled from official sources. a/ Bales of 478 pounds net, except for the United States and Peru which are 500 pounds gross. b/ Less than 0.5 per-cent. c/ Excludes Russia and Asia. d/ Less than 500 bales. e/ Beginning January 1, 1938, includes Austria. f/ If any, included in "Other countries." g/ Data not available by countries. h/ Six-year average, 1924-1929.

#### EXPERIMENTS IN SEA ISLAND COTTON GROWING IN CUBA NOT ENCOURAGING . . .

Experiments with the production of Sea Island cotton on the Isle of Pines near Cuba in recent years have been rather unsatisfactory, and all but five farmers abandoned the effort in 1940, according to a report from American Consul Harold S. Tewell at Habana. Only 50 acres were planted in 1940, compared with 125 acres for each of the 2 preceding years. The crop to be picked in January 1941 is not expected to exceed 15 bales of 478 pounds compared with 25 and 31 bales harvested in January 1939 and 1940, respectively. The price obtained for the cotton picked in 1940 was equivalent to about 29 cents per pound, f.o.b. Habana docks, and 30 cents in 1939.

High cost of cultivation and unsatisfactory growing conditions were given as the chief reasons for the abandonment of the experiments by some farmers. Considerable damage was reported to have been caused by a "stain-bug" in 1938, but this pest is understood to have been controlled during the past 2 years by means of an effective insecticide.

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T O B A C C O

ONTARIO TOBACCO MARKETS OPEN;  
NO SALES TO GREAT BRITAIN;  
IMPORTS FROM UNITED STATES RESTRICTED . . .

On November 15 the Ontario (Canada) Flue-Cured Tobacco Marketing Association set the minimum average price for the 1940 flue-cured crop in Ontario at 20.5 cents per pound, or 1 cent above the 1939 minimum, according to a report from American Vice Consul Adam Beaumont at Hamilton. With the exception of 1939, this is the lowest minimum average price in 5 years. The average prices actually received by growers have also been on a downward trend since 1936, when they averaged 29.4 cents per pound with the minimum average set for 25 cents.

Sales in the Norfolk and West Lorne districts were scheduled to open on November 26, and in the Essex district on December 3. Directors of the Association announced that there would be no buying for Great Britain in the 1940 market, as the British Government has found it impossible to allow any exchange for this purpose due to the vital need for money to carry on its purchase of war materials. They stated further that there was ample Canadian tobacco in Great Britain to supply manufacturers' needs for at least a year and a half. The Canadian growers have, therefore, only the domestic market to depend upon for absorption of the 1940 crop.

The Canadian Government on December 2 introduced into Parliament a series of measures designed to conserve foreign exchange, particularly dollar exchange, for the purchase of essential wartime imports, according to a radiogram from Ottawa.

The first measure prohibits, among other things, the imports of manufactured tobacco from nonsterling countries; and the second measure places the importation of unmanufactured tobacco from nonsterling countries under licenses, to be issued only for restricted quantities. Since practically all the Canadian tobacco imports come from the United States, these measures adversely affect our tobacco export trade.

Until Canada began to produce its own supply of flue-cured tobacco, about 15 or 20 million pounds of United States leaf tobacco (flue-cured principally) and a half million pounds of United States tobacco products were sold there annually. This market has declined, however, and our tobacco exports to Canada in 1939 comprised about 5 million pounds of flue-cured leaf and 113,000 pounds of tobacco products, or a money value of approximately \$1,500,000.

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GREECE CONTINUES EXPERIMENTS  
WITH AMERICAN FLUE-CURED TOBACCO . . .

Experiments in the production of flue-cured tobacco in Greece from American seeds have been in progress since 1937, but although the area planted in 1940 was double that of 1939, the results have not been as successful as had been expected. Experiments were conducted on approximately 50 acres in 1940, according to a report received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, and early in the year the Government engaged a British expert to furnish advice on curing, manipulating, storing, and packing of this tobacco. The best quality, according to the expert, was obtained in the Katerini district, but the size and thickness of the leaf were still much below that desired. No information is available on the final production figure for 1939, nor on estimates for 1940; however, the average yield for 1939 was reported as over 1,100 pounds per acre.

A new law provides that the experimental cultivation of flue-cured shall be regulated each year by the Commission for the Protection of Greek Tobacco, but the method and extent of the experiments are to be determined by the Minister of Agriculture. Actual cultivation may be undertaken (1) by the Tobacco Institute of Greece, (2) by growers under special contract, or (3) by private individuals under special permission of the Ministers of Finance and Agriculture.

The Ministry of Agriculture will supervise the technical side of the experiments, and the Ministry of Finance will be responsible for all administrative details. The two Ministers are authorized to employ the services of not more than three foreign experts at a total cost not to exceed 300,000 drachmas (\$8,000) annually. All necessary funds are to be advanced by the Agricultural Bank of Greece.

NETHERLANDS INDIES MANUFACTURES TOBACCO  
FORMERLY SUPPLIED BY THE NETHERLANDS . . .

The cigar and cigarette factories of the Netherlands Indies have been forced to adopt special measures to provide for the scarcity of tobacco products arising from the curtailed tobacco imports from Europe, according to a report from the American Consulate in Batavia. Imports of shag, or cigarette tobacco, from the Netherlands were cut off after the invasion of that country in May. Shag, which is used both as pipe and as cigarette tobacco, is now being satisfactorily produced and marketed in the Netherlands Indies. Cigars are also being produced, and one factory is said to be making a brand similar in quality to those formerly imported from the Netherlands.



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F R U I T S, V E G E T A B L E S, A N D N U T S

CANADIAN IMPORT-RESTRICTION LEGISLATION

EXCLUDES FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES . . .

Continuation of a United States export trade with Canada valued at about \$16,000,000 annually is suggested by the omission of fresh fruits and vegetables from the list of commodities, imports of which from nonsterling areas the Canadian Government has proposed to prohibit or restrict, according to a cable received from the American Legation at Ottawa. Under the terms of the proposed legislation, which was introduced in Parliament on December 2, a long list of products, mostly of an industrial nature, from nonsterling areas will be denied entry into Canada, the purpose being to conserve foreign exchange needed for the purchase of war supplies. The treatment accorded fresh fruit is therefore a notable exception. Included, however, in the prohibited list are imports of processed and canned fruits and vegetables, with the exception of currants, raisins, dates, apricots, and grapefruit juice. Another measure removes customs duties on imports of jellies, jams, and marmalades from the United Kingdom. Prunes, pears, and peaches are among the more important United States dried-fruit export items affected by the proposed legislation, while pineapples, peaches, fruits for salad, and apricots are among the major canned fruit products.

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CANADIAN POTATO CROP

ESTIMATE RAISED . . .

The 1940 Canadian potato crop is now estimated at 70,098,000 bushels or nearly 16 percent above the small production of 1939 and less than 500,000 bushels below the average for the 5 years 1933-1937, according to a report from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This represents an increase of 2 million bushels over the preliminary production estimate for 1940. A large portion of the increase occurred in New Brunswick, where heavier yields on a larger acreage resulted in an increase in production of one-third over the 1939 crop. Both acreage and yield were increased in Quebec, and the new crop is about one-fifth larger than that of last year.

About 13,000 acres of seed potatoes in New Brunswick have passed certification inspection this year compared with 10,850 acres in 1939, according to information received from American Vice Consul F. C. Johnson at Fredericton. Weather conditions during the current season have been above average, and much heavier yields than in 1939 are in prospect for both table and seed-potato stock. Insect damage has been reported as below average. Prices for seed potatoes are somewhat below those of recent years, being reported at \$1.00 (U.S. \$0.91) per barrel



of 165 pounds for local sale and from \$1.00 to \$1.50 (U.S. \$1.36) per barrel for shipment outside of Canada. The current export movement of seed stock is normal except for a reduction in shipments to Argentina. Three cargoes are being assembled for South America, while several cargoes of "Bliss Triumph" have already been delivered to Cuba. Several cars have also moved to the United States.

CANADA: Area, production, and yield of potatoes,  
1939 and 1940

Province	Area		Production		Yield per acre	
	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940
	Acres	Acres	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Prince Edward Island.....	37,000	42,400	7,400	7,632	200.0	180.0
Nova Scotia.....	21,400	22,900	3,388	3,855	158.3	168.3
New Brunswick.....	50,900	54,300	8,399	11,494	165.0	211.7
Quebec.....	138,100	149,800	17,895	21,472	129.5	143.3
Ontario.....	142,100	146,800	12,079	11,255	85.0	76.7
Manitoba.....	36,000	34,300	3,360	2,973	93.3	86.7
Saskatchewan.....	47,800	49,000	2,868	4,247	60.0	86.7
Alberta.....	25,400	25,500	2,032	3,103	80.0	121.7
British Columbia.....	19,000	20,000	3,230	4,067	170.0	203.3
Total Canada.....	517,700	545,000	60,651	70,098	116.7	128.3

Crop Report, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, November 15, 1940.  
Bushels of 60 pounds.

SOUTH AFRICAN CITRUS EXPORTS  
ONLY SLIGHTLY REDUCED BY WAR . . .

Exports of citrus fruit from the Union of South Africa for the 1940 season to September 22 totaled 3,007,000 cases, according to information received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. As stated in the reports, an additional 400,000 boxes were in cold storage awaiting shipment to South African ports. During October and early November, another 450,000 boxes were expected to be exported. Total shipments for the season, therefore, should reach about 3,857,000 boxes, or about 900,000 boxes less than the record movement in 1939. This represents a substantial increase, however, over early season estimates, since the United Kingdom undertook to purchase only 3,200,000 boxes at that time. It has been reported that no ship carrying citrus fruit has been lost. Shortage of shipping space, however, has been a problem as a result of the longer time required to make the trip and the fact that certain ships have been withdrawn from this trade. Returns on the fruit in the United Kingdom, which are based upon maximum prices set by the British Government, are reported as considerably above those prevailing previously.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA: Exports of citrus fruits, April to December,  
average 1932-1936, annual 1937-1940

Fruit	Average 1932-1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>
Oranges.....	2,109	3,704	3,189	4,325	a/2,504
Grapefruit.....	265	364	355	386	a/ 238
Lemons.....	28	40	38	43	a/ 4
Total.....	2,402	4,108	3,582	4,754	b/3,007

Compiled from Crops and Markets, South African Department of Agriculture and Forestry. a/ Shipments to September 1. b/ Total shipments to September 22; distribution not available.

HEAVIER NETHERLAND SHIPMENTS  
OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES  
TO GERMANY . . . . .

A sharp increase in sales of Netherland market-gardening products as compared with the period before the May invasion is reported in the Netherland press. Records of the Cooperative Fruit and Vegetable Auction at Naaldwijk confirm the rise in the turnover. The press also acknowledges that larger exports to Germany are responsible for the increased turnover. It has been reported, for example, that the Netherlands exported to Germany 1,816,000 pounds of tomatoes in September 1940, compared with 230,000 pounds during that month the previous year, while grape exports rose to 3,134,000 pounds compared with 1,653,000 pounds in 1939.

A crop report of the Netherland Government reports the situation as of September 7 as follows: The apple crop is generally good, except in the IJssel district and South Limburg where the crop is moderate. A rather good crop of pears is reported, except in South Limburg where conditions are rated as moderate. The development of grapes in hothouses is good. A large crop of endive is expected, along with good crops of carrots, sprouts, and chicory. Other vegetable crops are rated as moderate to good.

HEAVY CUBAN FRUIT EXPORTS  
TO THE UNITED STATES . . .

Shipments of fresh fruit from Cuba to the United States during the 1940 season were substantially above those of last year for all fruits except pineapples in crates, according to a report from American Consul Harold S. Tewell at Habana. Increases in exports were especially large

in the case of grapefruit, avocados, and plantains. With the closing of the avocado shipping season on September 30, exports from Cuba usually come to an end until the beginning of the pineapple season the following April. During October this year, however, appreciable quantities of grapefruit, plantains, and papayas were exported.

CUBA: Exports of specified fruits to the United States,  
October, and January to October, 1939 and 1940

Fruit	October		January to October	
	1939	1940	1939	1940
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Papayas .....	22	62	459	1,078
Avocados .....	0	a/	8,714	13,268
Grapefruit .....	76	2,850	4,512	12,229
Plantains .....	142	679	871	5,237
Bananas .....	b/	82	b/	176
Pineapples in bulk .....	0	0	1,601	3,705
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>crates</u>	<u>crates</u>	<u>crates</u>	<u>crates</u>
Pineapples, crated .....	8	15	1,275	1,021

American Consulate, Habana.

a/ Less than 500 pounds. b/ Not available.

SALE OF POTATOES IN GERMANY  
TO BE REGULATED . . . . .

The Reich Agricultural Estate announced recently that the sale of potatoes for human consumption in large cities and industrial centers of Germany would be regulated by customer lists, according to information received by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Customer certificates must be filled out by all households, and the scheme is similar to the one now in operation in Berlin and the Rhineland. This regulation of deliveries has been made despite reports indicating that a very good potato crop was harvested in 1940 and that the difficulties in transportation, which so seriously interfered with the distribution of potatoes last winter, are not expected to be repeated this season. The official announcement points out that there is no intention of restricting sales of potatoes, since only one-fourth of the large German crop is normally used for human consumption, and that each customer may purchase whatever quantities he desires. It is emphasized, however, that it is the duty of consumers to purchase and store only that quantity of potatoes that they actually need, for the Government desires as large a quantity as possible for animal feed.



# L I V E S T O C K   A N D   A N I M A L   P R O D U C T S

## SLIGHT RECOVERY IN UNITED STATES

### PORK AND LARD EXPORTS IN RECENT MONTHS

Average monthly exports of pork and lard from the United States in the 4 months July to October this year have shown an increase above the low point reached in June. In those 4 months, pork exports averaged approximately 4 million pounds compared with the low for the year of 3 million pounds in June. Pork exports in October amounted to 3,898,000 pounds, approximately the same as in September. Lard shipments were unusually large in July when they reached 28 million pounds, but were smaller in the months August to October, dropping to about half that quantity each month. In October lard exports amounted to 10,198,000 pounds and were 2 percent larger than in September.

In the first 10 months of 1940, pork and lard exports from the United States, with canned pork converted to a dressed-weight basis, were 16 percent and 23 percent, respectively, below exports a year earlier, when they were relatively large compared with the 4 years immediately preceding. The quantity of pork exported represented only 1.8 percent of federally inspected production, whereas the quantity of lard exported represented 15 percent of the lard produced in inspected plants. Federally inspected pork production amounted to 5,143 million pounds in the first 10 months of 1940, an increase of 20 percent as compared with the corresponding period of 1939.

UNITED STATES: Lard exports and production, years 1934-1939 and January-October 1939 and 1940

Year	Exports						Production <u>a/</u>	Percentage exports are of production
	Great Britain	Germany	Canada	Cuba	Others	Total		
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent
1934.....	281,150	26,668	5,355	26,348	91,776	b/431,237	1,340,795	32
1935.....	64,525	1,544	645	24,235	5,406	b/ 96,355	662,060	15
1936.....	63,547	6,872	2,903	31,011	6,959	b/111,292	992,169	11
1937.....	75,258	2,370	2,193	41,363	14,766	b/135,950	c/ 758,515	18
1938.....	124,810	1,380	1,128	47,454	29,831	204,603	c/1,034,193	20
1939....	150,221	370	3,172	55,431	68,078	277,272	c/1,272,029	22
Jan.-Oct.								
1939...	132,609	370	2,501	49,548	d/47,620	232,648	971,480	24
1940...	51,246	0	713	55,588	e/71,236	178,783	1,199,962	15

Compiled from official sources. a/ Rendered lard. b/ Excludes small quantities of neutral lard included with lard since January 1, 1938. c/ Revised figures based on the amount of lard rendered in federally inspected plants as reported by the Bureau of Animal Industry. d/ Approximately 20 percent to "other" European countries and 80 percent to "other" American countries. e/ Approximately 36 percent to "other" European countries and 64 percent to "other" American countries, principally Latin America.

UNITED STATES: Exports of pork, excluding lard, years 1934-1939,  
and January-September 1939 and 1940

Year	Exports						Percentage
	Hams and shoulders	Bacon and sides	Canned (dressed weight)	Pickled	Fresh	Total	exports are of production
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent
1934.....	65,104	18,261	21,227	18,385	36,758	160,095	2.97
1935.....	55,380	6,311	15,464	8,276	10,208	95,639	2.74
1936.....	32,163	4,562	14,431	10,520	2,747	74,423	1.47
1937.....	39,860	2,999	12,958	9,009	4,238	69,064	1.62
1938.....	52,216	11,343	15,886	14,082	9,255	102,782	2.10
1939 a/..	57,879	16,360	16,520	14,971	31,246	136,976	2.47
Jan.-Oct.							
1939 a/	51,692	11,496	13,200	12,045	22,056	110,489	2.57
1940 a/	15,689	13,643	11,193	14,272	38,015	92,812	1.80

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Preliminary.

No improvement in export outlook for cured pork

A substantial decrease in United States pork production is forecast for 1940-41. As far as can be ascertained, there appears to be little prospect of any improvement in the export outlook for cured pork so long as the naval blockade is maintained and Canada is able to supply bacon to the United Kingdom at the present increased rate, calling for delivery of 425 million pounds in the year beginning November 1, 1940. Under the old contract, 330 million pounds were exported, which was more than the British Food Ministry contracted originally.

These prospective supplies from Canada, combined with heavier-than-usual slaughter and increased arrivals from Ireland before the lower prices for hogs went into effect in the United Kingdom in September, seem to assure supplies in that country sufficient for the present reduced ration. Bacon is fourth in the United Kingdom list of essential products, and it is reported that there is strong sentiment in Government circles that it should be placed much lower on the list.

Most of the surplus hog producing countries of Western Europe have been reducing hog numbers to conform to the smaller feedstuff supplies available and probably will have to exist on greatly reduced rations after supplying the quantities required by Germany. United States exports to most of the other European countries except Finland have been out of the question for sometime and are expected to remain so as long as the naval blockade is in existence.



UNITED STATES: Exports of pork, bacon, and hams to principal countries,  
average 1935-1939, annual 1938 and 1939,  
January-October 1939 and 1940

Item and country of destination	Average 1935- 1939	1938	1939	January-October	
				1939	1940
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
<b>Pork, fresh and frozen:</b>					
Canada .....	4,403	516	21,066	14,634	27,420
United Kingdom .....	5,118	6,434	6,797	4,730	7,044
Others .....	2,217	2,255	3,383	2,692	3,551
Total .....	11,738	9,255	31,246	22,056	38,015
<b>Hams and shoulders:</b>					
United Kingdom .....	42,656	45,218	43,617	44,448	7,719
Canada .....	965	1,195	2,490	2,241	2,026
Cuba .....	2,517	2,523	2,446	2,116	2,272
Other America .....	3,036	2,946	3,735	2,789	2,443
Others .....	326	334	391	98	1,229
Total .....	49,500	52,216	57,879	51,692	15,689
<b>Bacon and sides:</b>					
United Kingdom .....	2,802	3,703	6,517	4,997	7,644
Other Europe .....	1,519	3,965	3,019	2,911	1,695
Canada .....	978	892	3,743	1,034	1,914
Others .....	3,016	2,783	3,081	2,504	2,390
Total .....	8,315	11,343	16,360	11,496	13,643
<b>Pork, other, pickled or salted:</b>					
Newfoundland and Labrador .....	3,310	2,830	3,752	3,205	2,662
Canada .....	2,439	3,450	3,206	2,736	2,963
Cuba .....	1,262	1,504	985	825	1,756
Other America .....	2,473	2,510	3,665	2,808	2,502
United Kingdom .....	1,000	1,682	1,710	1,007	3,439
Others .....	838	2,056	1,653	1,464	950
Total .....	11,372	14,032	14,971	12,045	14,272
<b>Canned (actual weight):</b>					
United Kingdom .....	7,080	7,361	7,515	6,274	4,021
Canada .....	92	42	49	48	104
Others .....	1,106	1,334	1,522	1,238	2,031
Total .....	8,278	8,737	9,086	7,560	6,156
Total exports of pork, excluding lard .....	89,203	95,633	129,542	104,849	87,775

Compiled from official sources.



Barring official undertakings on a large scale for sending food to Europe, or similar undertakings by charitable organizations, which are not likely in the immediate future, a decrease rather than an increase in pork products appears to be in prospect. There have been no outstanding developments in pork exports to non-European countries since the large exports of fresh pork to Canada in January and February, before the Canadian Government imposed a quota on imports of fresh pork from the United States.

Prospects for lard exports slightly better than for pork

Some increase appears to be in prospect for lard exports, as the United States is the only important lard-exporting country accessible to countries able to import. Although the present policy of the United Kingdom favors Empire production, none of these countries, including Canada, has much of a lard surplus.

Should large stocks of lard in the United Kingdom be destroyed, or should imports of oilseeds, from which competing vegetable cooking compounds are made, be interrupted, the United States is the logical source for replacements. Since the large exports of 19 million pounds of lard made to the United Kingdom in July, only 560,000 pounds have been sent to that destination.

Lard exports to all European countries amounted to 77 million pounds in the first 10 months of 1940, a decrease of 46 percent compared with the same period of 1939 when exports were large compared with recent years. Next to the United Kingdom, which took 51 million pounds, came Finland, which imported 17 million pounds. Of the 10 million pounds exported in October, Finland took 703,000 pounds, or all of the lard going to a European destination. Supplies of lard in that country were confiscated as of August 30 for purposes of regulating consumption.

There was an increase of 14 percent in lard exports to Latin American Republics and the Panama Canal Zone in the first 10 months of 1940, the total amounting to 99 million pounds. Cuba and Mexico took the largest quantities, the totals going to those countries for the 10-month period, in millions of pounds with percentage of the preceding year in parentheses, being as follows: Cuba 56 (122 percent), Mexico 19 (273 percent). The relatively low price of American lard during 1940 and its superior quality are believed to be responsible for the increased outlet in Latin America.

Exports of lard to Cuba increased materially in September and October from the low point of only 4,285,000 pounds in August, the smallest imports for any one month this year. In September, exports to that country amounted to 5,872,000 pounds and in October to 5,295,000 pounds. It is probable that shipments to Cuba will increase in the coming months, barring a rise in the price of American lard.

UNITED STATES: Lard exports, including neutral,  
average 1935-1939, annual 1938 and 1939,  
and January-October, 1939 and 1940

Principal country of destination	Average		1938	1939	January-October	
	1935- 1939	1939			1939	1940
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
<u>Principal European -</u>						
United Kingdom .....	95,733	124,810	150,221	132,609	51,246	
Malta, Gozo, and Cypress .....	587	1,055	2,230	1,744	28	
Sweden .....	829	186	3,770	1,734	2,088	
Norway .....	18	22	44	26	13	
Denmark .....	66	0	0	0	0	
Finland .....	250	122	732	213	16,722	
Total above 4 countries .....	1,163	330	4,546	1,973	18,828	
Belgium .....	2,524	1,676	8,137	3,360	4,157	
Netherlands .....	323	138	617	581	304	
Total above 2 countries .....	2,847	1,814	8,654	3,941	4,461	
France .....	29	95	29	29	680	
Switzerland .....	218	0	652	630	936	
Italy .....	707	23	1,875	624	747	
Germany .....	2,538	1,380	370	370	0	
Czechoslovakia .....	1,591	5,303	519	519	0	
Other Europe .....	92	460	90	83	62	
Total Europe .....	105,605	135,270	169,186	142,522	76,988	
<u>Principal non-European -</u>						
Canada .....	2,008	1,128	3,172	2,501	713	
<u>Latin American -</u>						
Cuba .....	39,911	47,454	55,431	49,546	55,588	
Mexico .....	5,499	7,234	10,486	6,884	18,767	
Costa Rica .....	1,186	1,869	3,223	2,611	2,331	
Dominican Republic .....	691	1,155	1,497	1,468	1,985	
Guatemala .....	395	503	687	662	233	
Haiti .....	645	621	912	830	827	
Colombia .....	3,741	2,769	15,379	12,220	8,190	
Venezuela .....	3,221	3,470	11,463	8,512	7,401	
Ecuador .....	801	949	2,516	2,005	1,923	
Panama (incl. Canal Zone) .....	1,189	1,628	2,135	1,838	1,813	
Total above .....	57,279	67,652	103,729	86,627	99,059	
All other countries .....	744	553	1,185	998	2,023	
Total all countries .....	165,636	204,603	277,272	232,648	178,783	

Compiled from official sources.



The short-time outlook for lard shipments to Mexico is less favorable than in the early months of the year, according to a report from Agricultural Attaché L. D. Mallory at Mexico City. The reasons for this are that a considerable portion of imports of lard from the United States has been held as stocks, and that domestic hog marketings are expected to be fairly heavy in the next few months as a result of a smaller-than-anticipated corn crop. Prospects for United States exports of lard to Mexico in the spring and summer months of 1941 may be better, depending on feed production prospects and the trend of American prices.

### Pork imports decline materially

Imports of pork, which are always small, fell to only 5 million pounds or to one-tenth of 1 percent of production for the period January-October as compared with 1 percent a year ago. Imports in the 10 months under discussion were about one-eighth as large as in the corresponding period of 1939. The only increase was in imports of fresh and frozen pork, all from Canada. The sharp decline in imports is attributed to the large domestic supply, lower prices, and the disruption of Polish ham exports.

UNITED STATES: Imports and production of pork, excluding lard,  
and average farm price of hogs, 1934-1939,  
and January-October, 1939 and 1940

Year	Imports				Production :		:Average	
					: of pork		: farm	
					: meat under		: imports	
					: Federal		: are of	
	Hams, :	Pork, :	pickled, :	Total :	(actual :	inspection :	production :	price
	shoulders :	fresh :	salted, :	(actual :	Federal :	inspection :	production :	per 100
	and bacon :	or :	and :	weight :	inspection :	production :	production :	pounds
		frozen :	other :	basis) :	a/ :		of hogs	
	1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 :			
	pounds :	pounds :	pounds :	pounds :	pounds :	Percent :	Dollars	
1934 .....	969:	182 :	495 :	1,646:	5,395,287:	0.03 :	4.17	
1935 .....	5,297:	3,923 :	1,247 :	10,497:	3,493,838:	0.30 :	8.36	
1936 .....	26,088:	12,945 :	2,810 :	41,843:	4,737,148:	0.88 :	9.30	
1937 .....	47,422:	20,877 :	6,532 :	74,831:b/	4,254,173:	1.75 :	9.48	
1938 .....	44,347:	4,287 :	3,748 :	52,382:b/	4,883,851:	1.07 :	7.72	
1939 c/.....	36,324:	2,274 :	2,369 :	40,967:b/	5,552,060:	0.74 :	6.37	
Jan.-Oct. :								
1939 c/ :	55,063:	1,905 :	2,104 :	39,072:b/	4,303,409:	0.91 :	6.55	
1940 c/ :	1,672:	2,452 :	642 :	4,766:	5,143,316:	0.09 :	5.37	

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Dressed-hog carcass excluding lard, bones and all carcass fat rendered into lard. b/ Revised to use lard production as reported by the Bureau of Animal Industry, Inspection Service. c/ Preliminary.

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# I N T E R N A T I O N A L   T R A D E

## UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, JULY-OCTOBER 1940 . . . . .

Foreign trade in farm products in October followed about the same deeply depressed pattern as in September. Exports rose only slightly more than seasonally from the record low point of the preceding month (see chart on the opposite page). Imports of supplementary products also rose somewhat, but remained lower than during any month of the past fiscal year (1939-40).

Nonfarm trade, by contrast, continued at a high level. Exports of nonagricultural products were larger than in any month excepting June and August since the outbreak of war in Europe.

### Exports

As in September, October farm exports were lower both in quantity and value than in the corresponding month of any recent year. These 2 months together show a sharp decline, even by comparison with the diminishing export trade of earlier war months. This is shown in the chart, and it is also brought out by the comparisons with preceding-year trade shown in the following table:

WAR PERIOD: Changes in farm exports from corresponding  
periods of preceding year

2-month period	Percentage change from preceding year in farm export value		
	Total Percent	Cotton Percent	Other Percent
<u>1939</u>			
September-October .....	+4.9	+85.6	-25.6
November-December .....	+2.5	+68.8	-28.6
<u>1940</u>			
January-February .....	+68.4	+263.0	-4.3
March-April .....	+16.8	+82.8	-8.9
May-June .....	-4.1	+61.8	-20.0
July-August .....	-23.4	-34.7	-19.9
September-October .....	-67.3	-81.0	-54.4

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.



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Agricultural exports other than cotton, while they were extremely low during earlier periods, never fell more than 30 percent below the preceding year. For the first year of the war as a whole, their decrease amounted to only 19 percent from the pre-war twelvemonth. For September and October, however, the decrease was more than 50 percent. This reduction, moreover, represents a decline from the already-reduced level of September and October 1939, the first 2 months of the war. By comparison with the last September and October before the war, the drop amounted to 66 percent.

Since July, moreover, cotton exports, which were relatively satisfactory in the earlier months of the war, have also fallen to record low levels. In July and August they were about 35 percent below last year's figure. In September and October, the decline was over 80 percent. With cotton exports no longer offsetting the decline in other agricultural products, the total fell rapidly.

The accelerated rate of decline in agricultural exports has coincided in time with the development of the German attack on the United Kingdom, and, more recently, with reports of a scarcity of tonnage for use in carrying goods to the United Kingdom.

In view of the system of allocating tonnage by the British Government, such a scarcity would naturally operate, much as foreign-exchange conservation measures have operated since last winter and spring, to further curtail imports into the United Kingdom of all items except those considered absolutely essential to the conduct of the war. This may help to explain the continuation of high nonagricultural exports from the United States while farm exports progressively decline.

For the 4-month period as a whole, all of the usually leading commodities participated in the general decline of farm exports, in each case showing greater quantity decreases from last year in September and October than in July and August. A rise in dairy-product exports gave this usually minor group a place among the leading items.

Least depressed from the previous year's level were exports of lard and wheat, which were 36 and 47 percent, respectively, below the 1939 volume. Pork products other than lard declined 65 percent. Apples, pears, prunes, and raisins were, respectively, 77, 78, 77, and 88 percent below last year's exports, while tobacco exports fell 60 percent.

The rise in dairy-product exports over last year followed heavy purchases of canned milk by the United Kingdom in June. The orders have not been repeated and the value of these exports began to fall off in October. For the period as a whole, however, they were more than three times the level of last year.



UNITED STATES: Index numbers of the volume of agricultural exports, adjusted for seasonal variation, October 1940, with comparisons (July 1909 - June 1914 = 100)

Commodity or commodity group	September		October			July-October average a/	
	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940	1939	1940
All commodities .....	81	22	62	82	27	72	30
Cotton fiber, including linters ..	95	13	45	84	18	72	18
All commodities, except cotton ...	66	34	87	72	42	71	46
Tobacco, unmanufactured b/	127	21	190	66	27	94	37
Fruits .....	256	80	276	260	47	247	50
Grains and grain products.....	52	34	81	72	65	80	61
Wheat, including flour .....	44	24	52	42	41	75	40
Cured pork c/ .....	17	5	19	13	4	20	4
Lard d/ .....	70	28	60	54	29	58	37

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Based on monthly index numbers not adjusted for seasonal variations.

b/ Includes stems, trimmings, etc.

c/ Includes bacon, hams, shoulders, and sides.

d/ Beginning January 1, 1938, includes neutral lard.

### Imports

Although October imports of farm products similar in type to those produced in the United States were below average, they showed a rise from the September level. The rise was fairly general, representing increases in a considerable number of both the foodstuff and raw-material categories.

Some items, including wool, hides-and-skins, cattle, cotton, and cocoanut oil, were at fairly high levels, consistent with the high rate of industrial production prevailing in the United States. Wool and hide imports were unusually high (161 and 40 percent, respectively, above October 1939).

Most of the supplementary products, however, continued to be imported in relatively small quantities. For the July-October period as a whole, supplementary imports were 11 percent below their last year's level.

This is in sharp contrast to the considerable increase (29 percent) in imports of the complementary group of agricultural products, in which farmers are interested only as consumers. Heavy rubber imports, due largely to Government accumulation of stocks, were responsible for practically all of the increase.

SUMMARY TABLE: Value of foreign trade in agricultural products, July-October 1939 and 1940

Commodity	July-October a/			Percent
	1939	1940	1940 increase (+) or decrease (-)	
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	
Agricultural products-				
Exports.....	245,555	113,414	-132,141	-54
Imports (supplementary).....	181,954	162,501	-19,453	-11
<u>Exports</u> (domestic)				
Total exports of all commodities.....	1,081,621	1,278,540	+196,919	+18
Nonagricultural.....	836,066	1,165,126	+329,060	+39
Agricultural.....	245,555	113,414	-132,141	-54
Cotton, unmanufactured.....	100,196	27,180	-73,016	-73
Agricultural, other than cotton....	145,359	86,234	-59,125	-41
Principal fruits and fruit prep..	31,500	6,391	-24,609	-78
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	27,859	10,415	-17,444	-63
Grains and flours.....	28,510	25,606	-2,904	-11
Cottonseed & linseed cake and meal	2,159	52	-2,117	-98
Pork and lard.....	12,849	5,389	-7,460	-58
Dairy products.....	3,004	9,953	+6,949	+231
Other agricultural products.....	39,468	27,928	-11,540	-29
<u>Imports</u> (for consumption)				
Total imports of all commodities.....	757,189	841,544	+84,455	+11
Nonagricultural.....	379,763	427,039	+47,276	+12
Complementary agricultural.....	195,462	252,104	+56,642	+29
Supplementary agricultural.....	181,954	162,501	-19,453	-11
Sugar, excluding beet.....	55,036	36,367	-18,669	-34
Principal vegetable oils, expressed	13,354	15,424	+2,070	+16
Hides and skins.....	13,258	14,716	+1,458	+11
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	12,943	13,333	+390	+3
Flaxseed.....	4,750	2,338	-2,412	-51
Wool, unmf'd., excl. free in bond....	7,339	13,845	+6,506	+89
Cattle, dutiable.....	6,451	5,020	-1,431	-22
Nuts and preparations.....	5,239	5,460	+221	+4
Cheese.....	4,979	1,401	-3,578	-72
Cotton, unmanufactured.....	3,001	3,410	+409	+14
Beef, canned, including corned.....	3,714	1,737	-1,977	-53
Molasses.....	3,281	4,034	+753	+23
Principal feeds and fodders.....	3,676	3,628	-48	-1
Other supplementary agricultural....	44,943	41,788	-3,155	-7

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.  
a/ Corrected to November 26, 1940.

SUMMARY TABLE: Value of United States foreign trade, monthly average  
1928-29 to 1939-40, and monthly January 1939 to date

Year and month	Domestic exports				Imports a/			
	All	Agricultural			All	Agricultural		
	commodi- ties	Total	Cotton unmfd.	Agri. excl. cotton	commodi- ties	Total	Supple- mentary	Comple- mentary
Monthly average:	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
1928-29 .....	440.3	153.9	72.4	81.5	357.7	181.5	85.9	95.6
1929-30 .....	384.8	134.7	55.9	68.8	320.7	158.3	74.1	84.2
1930-31 .....	252.6	86.5	35.4	51.1	203.7	96.8	42.7	54.1
1931-32 .....	159.0	62.7	28.3	34.4	144.2	69.5	31.2	38.3
1932-33 .....	117.8	49.1	27.0	22.1	97.3	51.1	23.5	27.6
1933-34 .....	167.4	65.6	36.9	28.7	139.5	69.9	34.9	35.0
1934-35 .....	173.8	55.7	27.8	27.9	149.1	77.8	41.5	36.3
1935-36 .....	198.0	63.9	33.2	30.7	184.0	95.1	53.5	41.6
1936-37 .....	232.6	61.0	31.9	29.1	241.0	128.1	72.3	55.8
1937-38 .....	280.1	74.2	26.0	48.2	194.2	96.3	49.0	47.3
1938-39 .....	240.4	56.9	14.9	42.0	173.2	83.2	40.5	42.7
1939-40 .....	312.3	61.6	29.0	32.6	204.0	103.3	47.6	55.7
1939								
January .....	210.3	54.7	15.0	39.7	169.4	84.0	37.5	46.5
February .....	216.2	50.7	13.7	37.0	152.6	74.8	35.5	39.3
March .....	264.0	55.0	17.0	38.0	191.3	96.5	45.5	51.0
April .....	227.6	37.6	9.2	28.4	185.9	83.2	43.6	39.6
May .....	246.1	40.0	7.5	32.5	194.2	93.2	45.0	48.2
June .....	233.5	30.1	6.2	23.9	178.4	87.9	44.1	43.8
1939-40 Prel.								
July .....	226.7	31.2	6.0	25.2	170.4	83.8	44.2	39.6
August .....	247.4	44.2	11.6	32.6	180.2	89.8	44.0	45.8
September .....	284.4	74.4	35.4	39.0	199.4	101.4	50.1	51.3
October .....	323.1	95.8	47.2	48.6	207.1	102.5	43.7	58.8
November .....	286.8	63.9	30.6	33.3	214.5	101.4	45.0	58.4
December .....	357.3	77.5	43.7	33.8	232.7	119.3	49.7	69.6
January .....	360.6	97.2	59.9	37.3	234.6	123.1	50.7	72.4
February .....	338.9	80.3	44.3	36.0	189.9	100.1	50.3	49.8
March .....	343.7	60.6	26.6	34.0	206.5	107.7	48.8	58.9
April .....	316.5	47.6	21.1	26.5	203.1	105.7	46.0	59.7
May .....	318.1	36.1	13.5	22.6	203.7	104.9	52.9	52.0
June .....	344.5	31.1	8.5	22.6	205.1	99.7	48.0	51.7
1940-41 Prel.								
July .....	312.2	31.5	7.9	23.6	217.8	108.4	45.0	63.4
August .....	341.9	26.3	3.6	22.7	214.4	104.6	41.3	63.3
September .....	288.3	22.2	5.1	17.1	196.3	93.1	34.0	59.1
October .....	336.2	33.4	10.5	22.9	213.1	108.5	42.2	66.3

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ General imports prior to 1933-34; subsequently, imports for consumption.



EXPORTS: Specified United States agricultural products, monthly average,  
1928-29 to 1939-40, and monthly, January 1939 to date

Year and month	Lard, includ- ing neutral	Hams and shoul- ders a/	Bacon and sides b/	Cotton, Upland c/	Tobacco leaf	
					Bright flue- cured	Dark- fired Ky. and Tenn.
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 bales	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Monthly average-						
1928-29. ....	66,602	10,450	10,771	632	34,496	6,609
1929-30. ....	66,995	10,860	11,081	562	35,829	8,032
1930-31. ....	49,702	8,312	4,368	569	36,057	6,859
1931-32. ....	45,860	5,778	2,131	732	25,791	6,683
1932-33. ....	47,155	5,934	1,475	704	22,472	5,304
1933-34. ....	45,951	5,957	1,987	681	27,528	6,321
1934-35. ....	18,950	5,380	999	419	20,373	5,297
1935-36. ....	7,465	3,893	362	529	26,899	4,578
1936-37. ....	8,643	3,271	332	475	25,220	4,274
1937-38. ....	15,842	4,025	474	485	30,160	3,782
1938-39. ....	19,956	4,894	1,105	297	30,208	5,970
1939-40. ....	21,400	3,071	1,884	531	21,026	2,925
1939						
January. ....	28,520	3,744	1,209	299	22,286	2,018
February. ....	24,483	4,096	1,139	277	29,465	1,759
March. ....	22,157	6,434	1,017	340	26,668	6,151
April. ....	17,531	5,289	830	184	9,883	5,737
May. ....	25,303	6,799	937	148	11,584	8,201
June. ....	22,682	7,265	818	119	6,051	5,494
1939-40 Prel.						
July. ....	25,339	7,920	1,984	112	10,161	1,236
August. ....	22,848	5,132	1,038	212	28,412	974
September. ....	24,693	2,983	1,465	688	36,038	4,225
October. ....	19,091	2,029	1,060	926	20,431	2,546
November. ....	25,706	2,131	908	604	22,137	1,845
December. ....	18,917	4,056	3,956	838	22,862	1,526
January. ....	27,988	6,299	6,002	1,068	28,246	2,037
February. ....	25,133	3,569	2,848	766	13,540	1,458
March. ....	20,654	654	574	447	26,787	1,840
April. ....	18,849	577	1,776	355	9,707	4,042
May. ....	14,889	845	650	229	21,111	7,248
June. ....	12,697	662	351	129	12,880	6,121
1940-41 Prel.						
July. ....	28,239	936	233	141	12,385	940
August. ....	10,181	786	324	69	11,004	470
September. ....	9,956	733	429	96	5,748	176
October. ....	10,198	630	456	206	7,447	260

Continued -

EXPORTS: Specified United States agricultural products, monthly average,  
1928-29 to 1939-40, and monthly, January 1939 to date-Continued

Year and month	Wheat, grain	Apples, fresh d/	Pears, fresh	Oranges	Raisins	Prunes, dried
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 pounds	1,000 boxes	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
<u>Monthly average-</u>						
1928-29 .....	8,593	1,754	6,904	352	18,480	33,754
1929-30 .....	7,681	857	5,169	306	10,725	11,916
1930-31 .....	6,364	1,695	11,222	332	10,425	24,688
1931-32 .....	8,043	1,503	7,559	295	10,184	20,328
1932-33 .....	1,741	1,146	9,999	283	9,376	15,196
1933-34 .....	1,567	1,022	9,251	287	7,830	16,903
1934-35 .....	252	672	8,386	341	7,824	12,726
1935-36 .....	26	1,020	10,345	454	9,085	18,137
1936-37 .....	264	562	10,943	257	9,361	13,663
1937-38 .....	6,978	913	11,229	494	11,781	17,899
1938-39 .....	7,049	1,006	14,248	632	12,770	17,836
1939-40 .....	1,970	268	7,755	321	10,564	9,920
<u>1939</u>						
January .....	10,219	2,396	5,370	573	9,607	14,568
February .....	8,782	1,230	2,175	520	6,390	14,266
March .....	8,487	1,192	1,341	915	7,236	14,740
April .....	5,924	634	550	1,385	6,520	14,262
May .....	10,672	396	300	738	9,828	15,803
June .....	3,929	83	82	398	3,968	8,108
<u>1939-40 Prel.</u>						
July .....	3,019	108	8,944	287	9,922	9,520
August .....	5,903	286	19,570	292	5,542	8,896
September .....	2,530	348	14,527	234	15,675	7,507
October .....	1,701	666	23,916	201	54,703	30,536
November .....	1,452	701	13,779	260	8,735	14,034
December .....	597	338	6,640	494	6,769	5,462
January .....	608	244	3,230	289	7,060	16,665
February .....	1,430	158	772	336	7,302	10,701
March .....	3,704	167	912	399	5,586	7,353
April .....	1,833	96	250	585	2,901	3,743
May .....	227	79	427	180	1,418	2,274
June .....	632	26	92	296	1,157	2,356
<u>1940-41 Prel.</u>						
July .....	1,876	53	2,896	55	2,279	3,343
August .....	934	45	5,868	477	1,381	2,069
September .....	988	77	2,618	227	2,069	2,628
October .....	1,293	144	3,579	229	4,137	4,898

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Prior to June 30, 1931, includes Wiltshire sides. b/ Prior to June 30, 1931, excludes Wiltshire sides. c/ Bales of 500 pounds. d/ Includes boxes, baskets, and barrels in terms of bushels.

IMPORTS: Specified United States supplementary agricultural commodities, monthly average, 1928-29 to 1939-40, and monthly, January 1939 to date

Year and month	Cattle, dutiabie	Beef, canned, including corned	Hams, shoulders, and bacon	Cheese	Hides and skins, raw	Wool (excl. free in bond)
	1,000 head	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
<u>Monthly average-</u>						
1928-29 .....	40	6,099	189	7,051	37,281	9,516
1929-30 .....	34	6,874	160	6,522	45,714	9,970
1930-31 .....	7	1,373	158	4,831	22,155	3,556
1931-32 .....	8	1,874	234	4,770	21,174	2,258
1932-33 .....	8	2,599	194	4,660	17,629	1,019
1933-34 .....	5	3,295	90	3,909	27,534	4,699
1934-35 .....	20	5,791	158	4,037	17,651	2,289
1935-36 .....	35	7,349	1,246	4,115	27,262	8,434
1936-37 .....	36	6,677	3,335	5,474	27,264	15,118
1937-38 .....	36	7,025	3,811	4,624	15,704	3,546
1938-39 .....	56	6,721	3,775	4,556	23,373	5,497
1939-40 .....	53	6,912	1,131	4,608	26,476	13,464
<u>1939</u>						
January .....	115	4,365	3,737	3,914	32,656	6,334
February .....	69	3,132	3,705	4,425	28,006	5,465
March .....	90	5,707	4,119	4,881	28,688	9,207
April .....	125	8,640	4,750	3,927	25,298	7,109
May .....	62	11,281	4,389	4,353	26,805	7,327
June .....	26	7,879	3,572	3,781	22,400	6,336
<u>1939-40 Prel.</u>						
July .....	55	8,082	4,481	3,134	22,599	5,544
August .....	43	7,515	4,327	3,435	24,812	5,040
September .....	20	13,055	1,529	5,762	24,117	11,944
October .....	60	8,425	454	11,637	21,173	9,916
November .....	60	4,439	717	6,344	31,305	11,948
December .....	29	3,351	544	3,478	33,151	16,397
January .....	69	8,407	422	3,339	30,116	24,990
February .....	38	6,445	264	2,959	32,149	21,086
March .....	43	4,757	305	3,698	23,529	20,710
April .....	92	4,536	153	4,073	22,601	12,466
May .....	85	9,080	298	4,072	23,662	10,222
June .....	39	4,851	74	3,363	28,497	11,301
<u>1940-41 Prel.</u>						
July .....	42	4,070	54	1,780	28,310	10,332
August .....	34	4,640	28	1,377	32,956	10,018
September .....	28	4,016	39	1,534	28,012	15,357
October .....	63	3,405	36	2,093	29,549	25,862

Continued -



IMPORTS: Specified United States supplementary agricultural commodities,  
monthly average, 1928-29 to 1939-40, and monthly, January 1939 to date  
- Continued

Year and month	Cotton	Flax-	Oils		Sugar	Tobacco,
	unmfd. <u>a/</u>	seed	Coconut	Tung	<u>b/</u>	unmfd.
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Monthly average-	<u>bales</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>tons</u>	<u>pounds</u>
1928-29 .....	40	1,958	21,441	9,603	396	6,607
1929-30 .....	34	1,638	30,883	10,912	303	5,265
1930-31 .....	9	651	26,328	8,283	274	6,285
1931-32 .....	12	1,154	24,757	6,779	272	6,115
1932-33 .....	11	518	21,725	6,988	246	4,962
1933-34 .....	13	1,492	29,425	10,176	235	4,649
1934-35 .....	10	1,278	25,063	9,364	281	4,856
1935-36 .....	14	1,282	29,141	12,491	270	5,658
1936-37 .....	27	2,175	26,549	12,292	247	5,776
1937-38 .....	15	1,488	28,731	10,779	274	5,668
1938-39 .....	18	1,562	31,638	8,038	214	6,340
1939-40 .....	20	1,101	26,630	8,298	279	6,728
1939						
January .....	14	2,111	23,103	7,517	71	5,820
February .....	19	2,248	29,122	4,656	130	5,492
March .....	12	2,031	41,370	5,597	256	6,592
April .....	19	1,416	22,889	9,526	224	4,783
May .....	23	1,155	38,450	5,542	206	7,765
June .....	14	1,802	37,557	6,630	287	6,865
1939-40 Prel.						
July .....	22	1,123	21,215	6,575	354	6,463
August .....	16	1,511	32,898	4,592	324	7,548
September .....	15	452	10,988	5,713	415	6,491
October .....	23	875	17,774	6,679	210	6,724
November .....	17	682	34,744	3,098	94	8,425
December .....	23	623	26,686	12,593	331	9,478
January .....	13	1,058	34,899	16,158	191	6,174
February .....	43	1,763	26,240	7,262	261	5,285
March .....	11	1,972	34,266	8,886	276	5,159
April .....	17	1,199	34,977	1,279	293	5,790
May .....	24	1,434	18,150	11,862	301	6,770
June .....	15	521	26,729	14,874	302	6,425
1940-41 Prel.						
July .....	26	661	36,659	18,721	293	7,780
August .....	16	628	26,286	9,941	271	7,329
September .....	13	24	21,684	1,884	200	6,239
October .....	52	704	36,157	4,414	192	6,734

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Bales of 478 pounds net. b/ Tons of 2,000 pounds. Excludes beet sugar.

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,  
July-October 1939 and 1940

Commodity exported	Unit	July-October a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
<b>ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:</b>				1,000	1,000
<u>Animals, live:</u>		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Cattle .....	No.	1	1	74	111
Hogs .....	No.	b/	b/	2	2
Horses .....	No.	b/	b/	121	44
Mules, asses, and burros .....	No.	1	b/	166	9
<u>Dairy products:</u>					
Butter .....	Lb.	865	1,082	236	331
Cheese-					
Processed, blended, & spreads	Lb.	346	588	71	128
Other cheese .....	Lb.	160	196	35	48
Total cheese .....	Lb.	506	784	106	176
Milk-					
Fresh and sterilized .....	Gal.	12	148	11	75
Condensed .....	Lb.	1,050	16,746	114	1,953
Dried .....	Lb.	3,054	5,436	880	1,214
Evaporated .....	Lb.	11,442	84,621	754	5,520
Infants' foods, malted, etc. ..	Lb.	1,906	1,108	683	384
Eggs, in the shell .....	Doz.	875	1,191	220	300
<u>Meats and meat products:</u>					
Beef and veal-					
Fresh or frozen .....	Lb.	2,158	2,595	338	441
Pickled or cured .....	Lb.	3,976	2,525	341	233
Canned beef, incl. corned ...	Lb.	380	147	130	32
Total beef and veal .....	Lb.	6,514	5,267	809	706
Pork-					
Fresh or frozen .....	Lb.	10,518	4,507	1,184	496
Bacon .....	Lb.	4,186	1,442	420	201
Hams and shoulders .....	Lb.	18,063	3,084	3,255	533
Sides, Cumberland & Wiltshire	Lb.	1,361	0	186	0
Pickled or salted .....	Lb.	6,326	4,953	520	366
Canned .....	Lb.	2,374	956	766	252
Total pork .....	Lb.	42,828	14,942	6,331	1,848
Mutton and lamb .....	Lb.	86	173	18	30
Poultry and game, fresh .....	Lb.	982	496	179	121
Sausage-					
Canned .....	Lb.	664	382	194	103
Not canned .....	Lb.	395	709	86	148
<u>Other meats-</u>					
Fresh, frozen, or cured .....	Lb.	7,069	817	744	69
Canned, incl. canned poultry	Lb.	756	442	127	77
Total meats .....	Lb.	59,294	23,228	8,488	3,102

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,  
July-October 1939 and 1940-Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	July-October a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
<b>ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS-Con:</b>				1,000	1,000
<b>Meats and meat products, Con:</b>		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Meat extracts & bouillon cubes	Lb.	23	10	35	18
Sausage casings .....	Lb.	6,257	2,643	1,825	1,311
<b>Oils and fats, animal:</b>					
Lard, including neutral .....	Lb.	91,971	58,573	6,518	3,541
Oleo oil .....	Lb.	2,190	262	199	20
Oleo stock .....	Lb.	2,121	2	212	b/
Stearins and fatty acids .....	Lb.	1,044	2,280	91	181
Tallow .....	Lb.	820	1,454	56	62
Other animal oils and fats ...	Lb.	15,691	1,699	1,145	126
Total animal oils and fats..	Lb.	113,837	64,270	8,221	3,930
<b>VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:</b>					
<b>Cotton and linters, unmfed:</b>					
Cotton (500 lb.) .....	Bale	1,966	515	98,479	26,814
Linters (500 lb.) .....	Bale	145	18	1,717	366
<b>Fruits:</b>					
<b>Fresh-</b>					
Apples in baskets .....	Bskt.	102	34	144	45
Apples in boxes .....	Box	920	245	1,357	435
Apples in barrels .....	Bbl.	129	13	410	55
Grapefruit .....	Box	231	194	384	312
Lemons .....	Box	300	160	854	537
Oranges .....	Box	1,015	989	2,075	2,228
Grapes .....	Lb.	40,899	40,495	1,419	1,165
Pears .....	Lb.	66,957	14,961	2,370	565
<b>Dried-</b>					
Apples .....	Lb.	6,252	621	498	49
Apricots .....	Lb.	25,713	979	2,822	113
Prunes .....	Lb.	56,459	12,937	2,659	570
Raisins .....	Lb.	85,842	9,866	4,178	435
<b>Canned-</b>					
Apples and apple sauce .....	Lb.	6,686	172	276	11
Apricots .....	Lb.	25,399	221	1,689	21
Fruits for salad .....	Lb.	27,468	1,203	2,839	117
Grapefruit .....	Lb.	11,938	149	680	10
Peaches .....	Lb.	50,921	1,297	3,166	90
Pears .....	Lb.	37,489	925	2,678	82
Pineapples .....	Lb.	13,165	709	1,002	51
<b>Nuts:</b>					
Pecans .....	Lb.	1,618	104	245	43
Walnuts .....	Lb.	7,092	2,730	773	223

Continued -



UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,  
July-October 1939 and 1940-Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	July-October a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:				1,000	1,000
Grains and grain products:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	2,520	351	1,627	187
Buckwheat, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	178	3	114	2
Corn and corn meal-					
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	8,957	17,841	5,129	11,641
Corn meal (196 lb.)	Bbl.	52	25	179	88
Corn, including corn meal in terms of grain	Bu.	9,164	17,942	5,308	11,729
Malt (34 lb.)	Bu.	86	324	99	405
Oats and oatmeal-					
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	40	30	24	16
Oatmeal	Lb.	8,006	4,574	666	350
Oats, including oatmeal in terms of grain	Bu.	485	284	690	366
Rice- c/					
Paddy or rough	Lb.	1,888	2,228	27	38
Milled, including brown, etc.	Lb.	110,244	91,569	3,441	2,715
Flour and meal	Lb.	860	28	22	1
Rye, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	1	242	1	233
Wheat and wheat flour-					
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	13,152	5,090	8,023	3,377
Wheat flour- (bbl. of 196 lb.)					
Wholly of U.S. wheat	Bbl.	2,140	1,411	6,549	4,345
Other wheat flour	Bbl.	702	514	2,609	2,208
Total wheat flour	Bbl.	2,842	1,925	9,158	6,553
Wheat, including flour in terms of grain	Bu.	26,509	14,137	17,181	9,930
Oil cake and oil-cake meal:					
Cottonseed cake and meal	L. ton	4	b/	119	8
Linseed cake and meal	L. ton	67	1	2,050	44
Oils, vegetable:					
Coconut oil, edible	Lb.	4,483	5,997	321	281
Coconut oil, inedible	Lb.	5,547	12,035	233	395
Corn oil	Lb.	30	26	3	3
Cottonseed oil, crude	Lb.	2,192	233	138	18
Cottonseed oil, refined	Lb.	4,946	4,669	403	302
Linseed oil	Lb.	835	1,531	85	143
Soybean oil	Lb.	2,775	4,749	211	345
Vegetable soap stock	Lb.	5,532	2,708	207	108
Oilseeds:					
Soybeans	Lb.	204,618	1,840	3,077	28
Other oilseeds	Lb.	79	684	2	21
Sugar (2,000 lb.)	Ton	46	27	2,769	1,824

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,  
July-October 1939 and 1940-Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	July-October a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:				1,000	1,000
Tobacco leaf:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Bright flue-cured .....	Lb.	95,041	36,585	23,587	9,078
Burley .....	Lb.	4,503	1,364	915	339
Dark-fired Ky. and Tennessee.	Lb.	8,981	1,846	1,345	402
Dark Virginia .....	Lb.	3,211	517	768	127
Maryland and Ohio export ....	Lb.	1,327	8	317	3
Green River .....	Lb.	300	101	43	14
One Sucker leaf .....	Lb.	726	8	57	1
Black fat, water baler, & dk.Af	Lb.	2,702	967	546	202
Cigar leaf .....	Lb.	211	110	155	86
Perique .....	Lb.	25	7	11	3
Total leaf tobacco .....	Lb.	117,027	41,513	27,744	10,255
Tobacco, other than leaf:					
Trimmings and scrap .....	Lb.	248	141	11	9
Stems .....	Lb.	6,225	7,409	104	151
Vegetables:					
Beans, green(incl. snap beans)	Lb.	634	979	26	32
Beans, dried .....	Lb.	17,489	17,084	745	673
Onions .....	Lb.	30,672	22,384	415	404
Peas, green .....	Lb.	353	410	20	19
Peas, dried .....	Lb.	6,036	6,543	264	422
Peppers .....	Lb.	157	196	6	8
Potatoes, white .....	Lb.	72,315	72,306	1,127	869
Tomatoes, fresh .....	Lb.	5,321	8,016	159	212
Vegetables, canned .....	Lb.	22,130	12,267	1,803	995
Misc. vegetable products:					
Cornstarch and corn flour ...	Lb.	57,805	97,867	1,365	3,990
Glucose, liquid (corn sirup).	Lb.	16,399	7,720	443	259
Glucose, dry (grape sugar) ..	Lb.	4,543	4,376	180	215
Hops .....	Lb.	1,586	2,643	556	942
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc. crude	Lb.	1,961	1,558	428	733
Total principal agricultural products .....				228,172	101,131
Other agricultural products ....				17,383	12,283
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS .....				245,555	113,414
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES...				1,081,621	1,278,540

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Corrected to November 26, 1940. b/ Less than 500. c/ Beginning January 1, 1940, "screenings and broken rice" included with "milled, including brown, etc." Prior to that, included with "flour and meal."

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products,  
July-October 1939 and 1940

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	July-October a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:				1,000	1,000
Animals, live:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Cattle, dutiable (by weight)-					
Less than 200 pounds, each.....	No.	33	29	488	442
200 pounds to 700 pounds each..	No.	56	69	801	1,050
700 pounds or more, each-					
Cows for dairy purposes.....	No.	3	5	220	315
Other cattle.....	No.	86	64	4,942	3,213
Total cattle, dutiable.....	No.	178	167	6,451	5,020
Cattle, free (for breeding).....	No.	4	6	350	555
Hogs (except for breeding).....	Lb.	22	53	2	3
Horses.....	No.	2	1	347	642
Dairy products:					
Butter.....	Lb.	395	379	95	81
Casein or lactarene.....	Lb.	6,577	9,723	278	443
Cheese-					
Swiss.....	Lb.	5,851	863	1,450	244
Cheddar.....	Lb.	4,504	95	534	15
Other cheese.....	Lb.	13,613	5,826	2,995	1,142
Total cheese.....	Lb.	23,968	6,784	4,979	1,401
Cream.....	Gal.	b/	b/	1	1
Milk-					
Condensed and evaporated.....	Lb.	67	2	4	b/
Dried and malted.....	Lb.	2,003	14	91	6
Whole, skimmed, and buttermilk.	Gal.	11	8	2	1
Eggs and egg products:					
Eggs, in the shell.....	Doz.	98	78	17	16
Eggs, whole, dried.....	Lb.	8	13	3	5
Egg yolks, dried.....	Lb.	428	1,144	89	178
Egg albumen, dried.....	Lb.	116	138	33	33
Eggs, whole, frozen, etc.....	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Egg yolks, frozen, etc.....	Lb.	0	b/	0	b/
Egg albumen, frozen, etc.....	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Bristles, sorted, bunched, or prep.	Lb.	1,954	2,382	2,681	3,950
Feathers, crude.....	Lb.	2,469	3,723	849	1,014
Hides and skins, agricultural c/...	Lb.	92,701	118,827	13,258	14,716
Meats and meat products:					
Beef and veal-					
Fresh.....	Lb.	980	7,675	91	532
Pickled or cured.....	Lb.	823	502	59	41
Canned, including corned.....	Lb.	37,076	16,131	3,714	1,737
Mutton and lamb, fresh.....	Lb.	62	11	3	1

Continued -



UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products,  
July-October 1939 and 1940-Continued

Commodity imported <u>SUPPLEMENTARY</u>	Unit	July-October a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS-Con:				1,000	1,000
Meats and meat products, Con:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Pork-					
Fresh and frozen.....	Lb.	728	1,249	141	159
Hams, shoulders, and bacon.....	Lb.	10,790	157	2,914	50
Pickled, salted, and other.....	Lb.	550	84	161	24
Poultry and game.....	Lb.	131	96	48	26
Other meats-					
Fresh.....	Lb.	561	828	99	119
Canned, prepared, or preserved.	Lb.	38	11	11	4
Total meats.....	Lb.	51,739	26,744	7,241	2,693
Sausage casings.....	Lb.	5,340	5,105	2,077	2,033
Tallow.....	Lb.	439	187	15	4
Wool, unmanufactured, excluding free in bond.....	Lb.	32,444	61,569	7,339	13,845
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Fibers, vegetable:					
Cotton and linters-					
Cotton (478 lb.).....	Bale	55	50	2,790	2,625
Linters (478 lb.).....	Bale	20	56	211	785
Flax, unmanufactured (2240 lb.)..	Ton	1	1	501	394
Hemp, unmanufactured (2240 lb.)..	Ton	b/	b/	13	6
Jute and jute butts, unmf'd.(2240 lb.)	Ton	6	6	740	656
Fruits:					
Berries, natural state.....	Lb.	2,163	3,124	116	220
Currants.....	Lb.	1,542	697	73	34
Dates.....	Lb.	10,247	11,297	359	453
Figs.....	Lb.	2,460	526	158	31
Grapes.....	Cu.ft.	b/	12	1	13
Limes.....	Lb.	1,384	1,548	26	31
Pineapples-					
Fresh.....		d/	d/	81	112
Prepared or preserved.....	Lb.	40,037	41,910	1,588	2,242
Raisins.....	Lb.	130	61	11	6
Olives, in brine.....	Gal.	1,822	2,682	1,410	1,936
Grains and grain products:					
Barley, grain (48 lb.).....	Bu.	423	901	156	326
Barley malt.....	Lb.	35,341	14,817	723	341
Corn, grain (56 lb.).....	Bu.	110	908	65	289
Oats and oatmeal-					
Oats, grain (32 lb.).....	Bu.	1,605	2,829	545	942
Oatmeal.....	Lb.	6	50	1	5
Oats, including oatmeal in terms of grain.....	Bu.	1,605	2,831	546	947

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products,  
July-October 1939 and 1940-Continued

Commodity imported <u>SUPPLEMENTARY</u>	Unit	July-October a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:				1,000	1,000
Grains and grain products, Con:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Rice-					
Uncleaned and paddy.....	Lb.	1,007	b/	37	b/
Cleaned or milled.....	Lb.	1,912	1,486	51	37
Patna.....	Lb.	55	122	1	4
Broken rice.....	Lb.	17,090	9,767	222	140
Flour, meal, polish and bran...	Lb.	326	82	10	5
Rye, grain (56 lb.).....	Bu.	0	1	0	1
Wheat and wheat flour-					
Wheat, grain- (Bu. of 60 lb.)					
For domestic use-					
Unfit for human consumption	Bu.	13	135	8	78
Other wheat grain.....	Bu.	b/	18	b/	15
For milling in bond & export-					
To Cuba.....	Bu.	914	747	565	548
To other countries.....	Bu.	2,751	1,869	1,496	1,265
Total wheat grain.....	Bu.	3,678	2,769	2,069	1,906
Wheat flour- (bbl. of 196 lb.)					
For domestic use.....	Bbl.	20	20	50	44
Free in bond for export.....	Bbl.	36	24	82	53
Wheat, including flour in terms of grain.....	Bu.	3,941	2,975	2,201	2,003
Feeds and fodders:					
Beet pulp, dried (2,240 lb.)....	Ton	2	4	58	84
Bran, shorts, etc.- (2,000 lb.)..					
Of direct importation.....	Ton	141	152	2,333	2,269
Withdrawn bonded mills.....	Ton	40	28	677	493
Total bran, shorts, etc.....	Ton	181	180	3,010	2,762
Hay (2,000 lb.).....	Ton	13	5	101	42
Oil cake and oil-cake meal-					
Coconut or copra.....	Lb.	36,799	74,479	337	398
Cottonseed.....	Lb.	157	40,283	2	225
Linseed.....	Lb.	1,641	0	23	0
Soybean.....	Lb.	5,663	6,145	78	76
Other oil cake and meal.....	Lb.	7,950	8,040	67	41
Total oil cake and meal.....	Lb.	52,210	128,947	507	740
Hops.....	Lb.	1,135	412	438	155
Nuts and preparations.....		d/	d/	5,239	5,460
Oils, vegetable:					
Carnauba wax.....	Lb.	3,222	2,314	935	1,191
Coconut oil.....	Lb.	82,374	120,786	2,089	2,656
Corn oil.....	Lb.	3,326	0	136	0
Cottonseed oil.....	Lb.	4,137	6,022	113	193
Linseed oil.....	Lb.	14	1	1	b/

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products,  
July-October 1939 and 1940-Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	July-October a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued				1,000	1,000
Oils, vegetable, Continued:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Olive oil, edible .....	Lb.	21,167	11,394	2,634	1,511
Olive oil, inedible .....	Lb.	11,278	9,498	675	585
Palm-kernel oil .....	Lb.	463	0	16	0
Palm oil .....	Lb.	92,367	94,321	1,933	1,696
Peanut oil .....	Lb.	632	584	47	48
Perilla oil .....	Lb.	20,239	4,184	886	406
Rapeseed oil .....	Gal.	336	371	102	175
Soybean oil .....	Lb.	175	23	16	3
Tung oil .....	Lb.	23,559	34,960	3,771	6,960
Oilseeds:					
Babassu nuts and kernels .....	Lb.	32,783	24,209	1,010	698
Castor beans .....	Lb.	33,453	70,066	537	1,330
Copra .....	Lb.	96,910	157,111	1,468	1,710
Flaxseed (56 lb.) .....	Bu.	3,961	2,017	4,750	2,338
Palm nuts and kernels .....	Lb.	74	7,440	2	72
Poppyseed .....	Lb.	1,053	489	71	51
Rapeseed .....	Lb.	2,006	879	51	18
Sesame seed .....	Lb.	2,585	3,191	87	95
Soybeans .....	Lb.	33	18	1	1
Seeds, except oilseeds .....		d/	d/	1,486	481
Spices (supplementary) .....	Lb.	6,180	3,822	795	623
Sugar and molasses:					
Sugar, excluding beet(2,000 lb.)	Ton	1,303	956	55,036	36,367
Molasses-					
Unfit for human consumption....	Gal.	63,439	80,246	2,202	3,484
Other molasses .....	Gal.	6,598	3,227	1,079	550
Total molasses .....	Gal.	70,037	83,473	3,281	4,034
Tobacco, unmanufactured:					
Leaf .....	Lb.	22,005	23,881	12,252	12,696
Scrap .....	Lb.	4,354	3,737	664	622
Stems, not cut, etc. ....	Lb.	868	465	27	15
Vegetables and preparations:					
Beans-					
Dried .....	Lb.	1,927	1,891	67	78
Green or unripe .....	Lb.	27	b/	1	b/
Chickpeas or garbanzos, dried....	Lb.	2,990	2,906	121	116
Garlic .....	Lb.	76	276	3	18
Lentils and lupines .....	Lb.	1,250	2,921	46	128
Onions .....	Lb.	2,420	1	43	b/
Peas, except cow-and chickpeas-					
Dried .....	Lb.	188	185	5	5
Green or unripe .....	Lb.	0	0	0	0

Continued -



UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products,  
July-October 1939 and 1940-Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	July-October a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued				1,000	1,000
Vegetable and preparations, Con:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Potatoes, white .....	Lb.	3,591	2,706	67	55
Tapioca, crude, flour and prepared	Lb.	110,861	119,865	1,708	2,412
Tomatoes, fresh .....	Lb.	55	7	2	b/
Turnips and rutabagas .....	Lb.	30,753	23,086	255	178
Vegetables, canned-					
Mushrooms .....	Lb.	240	32	48	10
Peas .....	Lb.	73	5	8	b/
Tomatoes .....	Lb.	13,432	1,325	534	66
Argols, tartar, and wine lees .....	Lb.	4,416	8,567	293	788
Wines .....	Gal.	1,284	818	2,866	1,981
Total principal supplementary .....				168,584	151,930
Other supplementary .....				13,380	10,571
Total supplementary .....				181,964	162,501
COMPLEMENTARY					
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:					
Silk, raw .....	Lb.	19,779	17,873	49,904	45,998
Wool, unmanufactured, free in bond	Lb.	47,776	27,843	8,616	6,267
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Bana .....	Bunch	19,910	18,396	10,462	10,242
Coffe .....	Lb.	617,139	637,745	40,695	34,963
Cocoa or cacao beans .....	Lb.	179,930	294,713	7,607	12,939
Tea .....	Lb.	29,257	31,305	6,060	6,690
Spices (excluding supplementary) .....	Lb.	23,044	22,465	2,955	3,302
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc. ( " " )		d/	d/	3,928	5,890
Oils, essential and distilled ( " " )		d/	d/	1,871	1,633
Fibers, vegetable: (2,240 lb.ton)					
Kapok, unmanufactured .....	Ton	2	3	580	639
Manila, unmanufactured .....	Ton	15	21	1,232	1,712
Sisal and henequen, unmfed .....	Ton	42	48	2,990	3,944
Rubber, crude:					
Milk of, or latex .....	Lb.	23,809	19,692	4,000	3,915
Guayule .....	Lb.	1,673	2,666	163	240
Other rubber, crude .....	Lb.	331,291	641,384	52,659	111,328
Total rubber, crude .....	Lb.	356,773	663,742	56,822	115,483
Total principal complementary .....				193,722	249,702
Other complementary .....				1,740	2,400
Total complementary .....				195,462	252,104
Total supplementary .....				181,964	162,501
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS				377,426	414,605
TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES ...				757,189	841,644

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Corrected to November 26, 1940. b/ Less than 500. c/ Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins" reported in pieces only. d/ Reported in value only.

UNITED STATES: Exports (domestic) of specified agricultural products,  
January-October 1939 and 1940 and October 1939 and 1940 a/

Commodity exported	Unit	January-October		October	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
Pork, cured:		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Bacon and sides .....	Lb.	11,496	13,643	1,060	456
Hams and shoulders .....	Lb.	51,692	15,689	2,029	630
Total cured pork .....	Lb.	63,188	29,332	3,089	1,086
Lard, including neutral .....	Lb.	232,649	178,783	19,091	10,198
Grains and preparations:					
Barley, grain (48 lb.) .....	Bu.	5,087	1,351	869	39
Corn, grain (56 lb.) .....	Bu.	25,634	37,436	5,517	5,486
Oats, grain (32 lb.) .....	Bu.	203	170	9	8
Rice- <u>b/</u>					
Paddy or rough .....	Lb.	13,456	6,250	68	1,183
Milled, including brown, etc.	Lb.	273,723	261,816	30,140	23,833
Flour and meal .....	Lb.	1,371	34	272	25
Rye, grain ... (56 lb.) .....	Bu.	1	888	1	2
Wheat-					
Grain ..... (60 lb.) .....	Bu.	61,165	13,525	1,701	1,293
Flour, wholly of United States wheat (196 lb.) .....	Bbl.	5,052	3,148	479	521
Fruits:					
Fresh-					
Apples <u>c/</u> .....	Bu.	7,340	1,088	666	144
Pears .....	Lb.	76,774	20,645	23,916	3,579
Oranges .....	Box	5,543	3,074	201	229
Grapefruit .....	Box	1,029	645	60	69
Dried-					
Apples .....	Lb.	19,632	5,243	4,805	435
Apricots .....	Lb.	30,492	5,029	7,346	253
Prunes .....	Lb.	138,206	56,028	30,536	4,898
Raisins .....	Lb.	129,391	35,290	54,703	4,137
Canned pears .....	Lb.	67,390	14,948	18,414	444
Tobacco leaf:					
Bright flue-cured .....	Lb.	200,979	148,856	20,430	7,447
Dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee .....	Lb.	38,340	24,591	2,546	260
Other leaf tobacco .....	Lb.	33,751	17,904	3,628	699
Total leaf tobacco .....	Lb.	273,070	191,351	26,604	8,406
Cotton, excl. linters (500 lb.)..	Bale	3,349	3,591	934	207

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Corrected to November 26, 1940. b/ Beginning January 1, 1940, "screenings and broken rice" included with "milled, including brown, etc." Prior to that, included with "flour and meal". c/ Includes baskets, boxes, and barrels in terms of bushels.

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of specified agricultural products,  
January-October 1939 and 1940 and October 1939 and 1940 a/

Commodity	Unit	January-October		October	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
Animals, live:		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Cattle, dutiable (by weight)-					
Less than 200 pounds, each ...	No.	110	100	6	3
200 pounds to 700 pounds, each.	No.	538	280	26	32
700 pounds or more, each-					
Cows for dairy purposes ....	No.	7	8	1	1
Other cattle .....	No.	209	145	27	27
Total cattle, dutiable ...	No.	664	533	60	63
Cattle, free (for breeding) ....	No.	8	11	1	2
Hogs (except for breeding) .....	Lb.	62	54	2	b/
Butter .....	Lb.	941	1,002	159	91
Cheese:					
Swiss .....	Lb.	12,233	5,210	2,301	389
Cheddar .....	Lb.	5,611	836	3,260	14
Other cheese .....	Lb.	31,406	22,240	6,076	1,690
Total cheese .....	Lb.	49,250	28,286	11,637	2,093
Eggs and egg products, dried .....	Lb.	982	2,369	107	350
Eggs and egg products, frozen, etc..	Lb.	26	1	0	0
Meats:					
Beef and veal, fresh .....	Lb.	2,235	8,434	278	3,513
Beef, canned, including corned..	Lb.	78,080	54,207	8,425	3,405
Pork, fresh and frozen .....	Lb.	1,905	2,452	283	376
Hams, shoulders, and bacon .....	Lb.	35,063	1,672	454	36
Tallow .....	Lb.	891	976	0	187
Wool, unmanufactured c/ .....	Lb.	74,221	162,344	9,916	25,862
Grains:					
Corn (56 lb.) .....	Bu.	371	1,240	32	282
Oats (32 lb.) .....	Bu.	2,612	10,084	469	404
Rye (56 lb.) .....	Bu.	b/	2	0	1
Wheat d/ (60 lb.) .....	Lb.	216	292	10	17
Barley malt .....	Bu.	90,626	42,784	7,214	3,790
Oilseeds:					
Copra .....	Lb.	309,158	498,988	34,444	53,723
Flaxseed (56 lb.) .....	Bu.	14,724	9,964	875	704
Oils, vegetable:					
Coconut oil .....	Lb.	275,366	296,047	17,774	36,157
Palm oil .....	Lb.	237,186	196,713	22,349	14,312
Perilla oil .....	Lb.	43,502	10,193	5,720	1,613
Tung oil .....	Lb.	63,027	95,281	6,679	4,414
Sugar, excluding beet (2,000 lb.)	Ton	2,478	2,579	210	192
Molasses .....	Gal.	170,350	235,939	19,827	17,774

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Corrected to November 26, 1940. b/ Less than 500. c/ Excludes wool imported free in bond for use in carpets. d/ Excludes wheat for milling in bond for export.



## GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE . . .

EXCHANGE RATES: Average values in New York of specified currencies, November 30, 1940, with comparisons a/

Country	Monetary unit	Year 1939	Month				Week ended		
			1938	1939	1940		November		
			Nov.	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	16	23	30
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Argentina...	Paper peso	30.85	31.38	29.77	29.77	29.77	29.77	29.77	29.77
Australia <u>b/</u>	Pound	353.38	375.05	312.66	321.29	321.57	321.63	321.52	321.53
Canada <u>b/</u>	Dollar	96.02	99.25	87.76	86.32	86.92	86.97	87.00	86.95
China.....	Shag. yuan	11.88	15.80	5.35	5.68	5.84	5.82	5.84	5.75
England <u>b/</u>	Pound	443.54	470.75	392.47	403.25	403.56	403.67	403.52	403.54
France.....	Franc	2.51	2.63	2.22	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>
Germany.....	Reichsmark	40.06	40.04	40.13	39.98	39.98	39.98	39.98	39.98
Italy.....	Lira	5.20	5.26	5.04	5.04	5.04	5.04	5.04	5.04
Japan.....	Yen	25.96	27.43	23.44	23.44	23.44	23.44	23.44	23.44
Mexico.....	Peso	19.30	19.97	20.50	20.33	20.40	20.40	20.40	20.41
Sweden.....	Krona	23.99	24.25	23.80	23.81	23.82	23.82	23.82	23.82
Switzerland.	Franc	22.52	22.65	22.43	23.15	23.20	23.20	23.20	23.20

Federal Reserve Board.

a/ Noon buying rates for cable transfers. Denmark, the Netherlands, and Norway have been omitted, as rates are not as present available. The last average monthly quotations were: Denmark, March, 19.31 cents; the Netherlands, April, 53.08 cents; and Norway, April, 22.71 cents.

b/ In addition to the free rate there is also a fixed official buying rate: Australia 322.80; Canada 90.91; and England 403.50 cents.

c/ Not available.

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